FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 AUGUST 1986

Israel-USSR

The termination of the Israeli-Soviet talks in Helsinki after one session 18 August was "not the original plan," Jerusalem radio reported, but sources in the Israeli delegation nevertheless stressed that the talks have not broken down. The two sides held a 90-minute debate during which the Soviets presented their request to send an 8-person delegation to Israel, while the Israelis called for the release of Soviet Jews. The Soviet representatives took note of and agreed to accept the Israeli document, but they said they were not authorized to answer Israel's request to send a delegation to Moscow, the radio disclosed. The Jerusalem radio report followed IDF radio's announcement that the talks were deadlocked and would not continue.

Sudan

Plane Downed in South — SUNA announced that "rebel forces" using a SAM-7 missile downed a civilian passenger plane 16 August that had taken off from Malakal with 57 persons on board. All passengers aboard the aircraft were killed, according to a statement by the Upper Nile military governor cited by the agency. Reacting to the incident, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi ordered the suspension of all air traffic to and from the south, Omdurman radio reported. The incident followed the SPLA's accusation, broadcast over its clandestine radio the previous day, that the Sudanese Government had conspired with Libya to use the food airlift as part of a "major offensive" against the movement. In response to this "military plan," the SPLA had called on its forces to shoot down aircraft of any type, including relief flights, that overfly SPLA-controlled airspace; ordered all SPLA forces into a state of "maximum alert," directing them to attack all major enemy garrisons and all unfriendly transportation; and canceled all leave. The measures taken by the SPLA, however, were not to be perceived as being directed against the Koka Dam negotiation process, the radio continued.

Al-Mahdi on Moscow Talks — The prime minister told a Khartoum press conference that his talks in the USSR aimed to revive Soviet-assisted projects in Sudan, Omdurman radio reported. His visit as a whole should be viewed as a "corrective" measure to achieve nonalignment, he added.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian antiaircraft fire downed two Iraqi warplanes over Dezful 16 August, IRNA announced, citing a military communique. Iraqi aircraft struck two Iranian power stations in the area the same day, according to a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique acknowledged the loss of one Iraqi aircraft due to a "technical failure."

In the Gulf, Iraqi warplanes hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast late 17 August, according to a military spokesman cited by INA. Tehran radio announced that a ship carrying chemicals was hit near the UAE coast earlier that day by a missile from an "unidentified aircraft." Manama sources cited by Kuwait radio announced that a Liberian tanker was hit by a rocket in the same area.

Elsewhere, the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense commander asserted that Iranian efforts to change and hide their oil and economic installations are well known thanks to Iraq's "special means," and that Iran's attempts to use Sirri Island as an oil export center will fail, INA reported. Meanwhile, a Tehran radio commentary said Iran has the right to act, pursue, and punish countries that allowed Iraq to use their facilities or airspace in the Sirri Island attack.

Iran

Car Bomb in Qom — A 16 August car bomb blast in Qom set by "U.S. agents" killed 11 people and wounded 100 more, Tehran radio reported, noting that the explosion damaged a number of buildings, including one of the city's mosques.

Travel Restriction Rumors — A Foreign Ministry official denied rumors that the international border will be sealed to prevent Iranians from traveling abroad, IRNA reported. The official blamed "opportunist elements" for the rumor, which is intended to encourage those Iranians enamored with the cultural values of the former regime to leave the country, the agency continued.

Pakistan

Karachi radio 15 August reported the arrest the previous day of around 100 people including People's Party leader Benazir Bhutto, stating that she violated the law by leading an illegal procession in the Karachi area. Bhutto's supporters in Sind province went on a "rampage" 15 August, according to AFP, and 8,000 supporters of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy demonstrated in Lahore the following day. Karachi radio announced that Sind was calm except for some "minor" incidents.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Cable to Ziaul Haq — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi sent a cable to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, appealing to him to end the "persecution" of Benazir Bhutto and her party, JANA reported.

Treaty With Italy Proposed — Libya has proposed signing a nonbelligerency and antiterrorism treaty with Italy, ANSA reported, citing a *La Repubblica* interview with the Libyan envoy to Rome.

PDRY

Djibouti Plane Intercepted — A PDRY Government source announced that a civilian aircraft en route from Sanaa to Djibouti entered a prohibited zone in PDRY airspace and was forced to land, Aden radio reported. After the pilot admitted his error, the flight was allowed to continue with all passengers and crew on board, the radio continued. Djibouti in turn severed all air and sea links with the PDRY and delivered a protest note that termed the incident an "act of piracy," Djibouti radio reported. AFP revealed that an aide to former PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was on board, who stated that he was saved from arrest thanks to deception by the pilot and flight crew. The agency added that a delegation of 'Ali Nasir's supporters was to have been on the plane, but postponed its departure at the last minute.

Oppositionists on Trial — The trial of 48 former officials opened in the PDRY, according to a Paris-based representative of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad cited by AFP. Among the accused are five former members of the YSP Politburo, the spokesman added.

Syria

Western diplomatic sources in Damascus said they "recently" saw Soviet MiG-29's at a Syrian Air Force base, according to an article in the UAE's *Al-Ittihad* cited by QNA. The first group of MiG-29's arrived as part of an eventual complement of 80 aircraft under the terms of a Soviet-Syrian agreement, the report noted.

Lebanon

Nine people were injured by renewed artillery exchanges across the Muslim-Christian combat lines in the capital 17 August, Beirut radio reported, noting that the fighting erupted on the eve of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's planned contacts aimed at convening the government.

In an interview broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio 16 August, Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'ja' described the recent events in the Christian sector as a power struggle but emphasized that "there was no rebellion" and that "there was no conflict between the Phalangists and the Lebanese Forces." Asked about the possibility of a Syrian move into East Beirut, Ja'ja' asserted that the Syrians "cannot enter the east." He absolved the Syrians of responsibility for planning the events in the Christian sector but accused them of trying to exploit the situation by raising the issue of sending forces into East Beirut to restore order.

Jordan

King Husayn was "not pleased" with the results of his recent trip to Syria and Iraq, according to the UAE's *Al-Ittihad*, whose "reliable Jordanian sources" said the king's reconciliation efforts were blocked by a "wall of ideological differences."

Egypt

Restrictions were placed upon the entry of Tunisian air travelers, following an incident in which some Egyptians were turned away from Tunis airport, MENA announced.

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Further on 'Arafat Visit to Cape Verde, Communique

JN151904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, 15 Aug (INA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned here today at the end of a visit to the Cape Verde Islands and Senegal.

During his Cape Verde visit, 'Arafat held talks with President Aristides Maria Pereira on Middle East and African issues, as well as on the latest developments in the Palestinian cause. In a joint communique carried by the *Palestine News Agency*, the two sides called for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war.

They also voiced their support for the New Delhi non-aligned conference's call for a negotiated settlement of all disagreements between nations.

They expressed their conviction that a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem must take account of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to an independent state on their soil led by the PLO within the framework of an international conference attended by the Security Council permanent member-states and all concerned parties, in addition to the PLO.

The two sides called at the end of the communique for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab land.

Communique Detailed

JN161746 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The PLO and the Republic of Cape Verde have stressed a just and durable solution for the Middle East issue must be based on securing the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to establish an independent state on their soil under PLO leadership, their sole and legitimate representative, and achieving an unconditional Zionist withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of a visit by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to the Cape Verde Islands, the two sides expressed their belief that this goal can only be achieved by holding an international conference to be attended by all the UN Security Council permanent member-states and all concerned sides, including the PLO, on an equal footing.

The communique, released by WAFA in Tunis yesterday, called for an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war which is still raging, causing serious material and human losses. The two sides strongly denounced the apartheid policy of South Africa and the continuous aggressive practices of the racist Pretoria regime, particularly its repeated aggression against neighboring countries. They also expressed absolute solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative. WAFA added the two sides decided to establish diplomatic relations on an ambassadorial level.

Consultations To Hold New PNC Session Continue

JN171655 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has stated that consultations are continuing among all Palestinian factions with the aim of holding a new PNC session. In a press statement to be published in the French capital tomorrow, Abu Jihad added that the date of this session depends on the results of the continuous consultations and will be decided during the meetings which will be held shortly.

Brother Abu Jihad reiterated the PLO's rejection of Resolution 242 because it treats the Palestine question as a refugee question.

Fatah Dissident Group To Hold Congress in Amman

JN171502 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — It has been decided that Abu al-Za'im's ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] loyalists will hold a general congress of their movement, which they call the Fatah Movement, in Amman next Thursday.

The sources of this dissident Fatah faction have said that preparations for this congress have been made following several visits to the Palestinian camps and gatherings in Jordan.

PLO Urges UN To End Attacks Against Lebanon Camps

JN151654 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The PLO has urged UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to use his efforts to halt the Zionist attacks against Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

In a message addressed to the UN secretary general yesterday, Brother Riyadh Mansur, PLO deputy permanent representative to the UN, said many Palestinian and Lebanese citizens were killed and wounded as a result of these attacks. In its message, the PLO stressed to Perez de Cuellar the need to secure the safety of Palestinian camps in Lebanese territory.

Fatah Uprising Conducts Operations Against Israel

JN171345 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Occupied Palestine — The Fatah Uprising Movement has recently carried out several operations against the Zionist occupation forces in the occupied Arab territories. A military spokesman for the movement explained today that the Martyr Ilham Shajari Group threw three incendiary hand grenades at a bus carrying a number of Zionist settlers in the center of Nabulus last Thursday [14 August]. The bus was set ablaze and all its occupants were injured.

The Martyr Husayn 'Abd al-Fattah Group blew up some of the pipes onshore in the port of Ashqelon on 9 August 1986. Great amounts of oil leaked out to the sea and polluted a wide area.

The Martyr Basim Rizq al-Najjar Group blew up a gasoline truck on the seashore opposite the Zionist police center in Gaza on 7 August. Several Zionist army and police personnel were wounded. On the same day, the Martyr Fathi 'Isa Qanuj Group threw an incendiary hand grenade at a Zionist military transport vehicle in Ramallah. The enemy admitted that the vehicle was set ablaze and that several Zionist soldiers in the vehicle were injured.

The Fatah Uprising military spokesman said that the revolutionaries who carried out these operations managed to return safely to base.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Tankers Under Attack in Southern Gulf

NC161122 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] London, Aug 16 (AFP) — A Panamanian-registered tanker, the 3,932 ton *Kuokuoho Lily*, was heading back to Dubayy on Saturday with an unexploded missile on board after coming under attack in the southern Gulf on Friday, Lloyd's insurers said here Saturday.

Last Tuesday, a British tanker, the *Venturia*, was the target of an Iraqi missile which also failed to explode.

Liberian Tanker Hit Off UAE Coast

LD181103 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Maritime sources in Manama said that fire broke out on board a giant Liberian tanker off the UAE coast when it was hit by a rocket. [passage indistinct]

PDRY

Former Officials Reportedly on Trial

AU151403 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, Aug 15 (AFP) — The trial has opened in South Yemen of 48 officials in the regime of ousted President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, a representative of the former leader said here Friday.

'Abd al-Rahman Hubarra said defendants in the trial, which began Wednesday, including five members of the politburo of the Yemen Socialist Party, 15 members of the Central Committee and 24 military, police, and intelligence officers.

He added that the trial was aimed at thwarting attempts by various Arab countries to reconcile South Yemen's rival factions and was likely to worsen the political crisis while "heightening tension" in the Arabian Peninsula.

Mr Hubarra, a former head of the South Yemeni Press Institute, said 14,500 people had been jailed since the ouster of President Nasir Muhammad last January and that nearly 19,000 South Yemenis, including 9,300 soldiers, had since fled to North Yemen.

Mr Nasir Muhammad is now living alternately in Addis Ababa, Damascus, and Sanaa, while three of his top aides are in Hungary and two others, former Interior Minister Muhammad Abdallah Batani and Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, a cousin of the former head of state, are in the Soviet Union, he added.

He said he arrived here Monday to brief French political parties and humanitarian groups on the "seriousness of the South Yemeni situation as a result of the repressive measures" taken by the government of President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas.

Djibouti-Chartered Airliner Forced To Land

LD171508 Kuwait KUNA in English 1319 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 17 (KUNA) — South Yemeni Air Force fighters have forced an Ethiopian plane to land in Aden airport, mistakenly believing former president 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was on board, *Al-Ittihad* newspaper of Abu Dhabi reported.

Quoting "informed" sources, the paper said the plane was enroute from Sanaa to Djibouti yesterday when it was intercepted by four South Yemeni fighters.

The sources did not mention where the interception took place, but said the plane, chartered by Djibouti Airlines, was forced to land in Aden airport, with the hope that 'Ali Nasir and his followers were aboard.

The plane was allowed to proceed its trip after it was thoroughly searched by the Yemeni authorities, the sources were quoted as saying.

'Ali Nasir fled South Yemen after he was toppled in the January 13 bloody events that left thousands of casualties.

The new government of Aden has recently called on 'Ali Nasir to surrender himself to the authorities to stand trial.

Further on Forced Landing

EA171836 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The *Aden News Agency* has learned from a responsible source in the PDRY Government that on 16 August 1986 at 1729 yesterday evening, a Djibouti civil aircraft deviated from its normal flight path and entered a prohibited zone in the airspace of the PDRY to a range of 80 km.

At the time, the Aden International Airport authorities issued instructions to the pilot of the aircraft to correct his course, but he did not respond to these instructions, which compelled the authorities concerned to issue orders to him to land the aircraft at Aden International Airport.

The Djibouti aircraft was allowed to continue its flight to Djibouti with its full crew and passengers. The pilot of the aircraft recorded a written admission of error.

Opposition Member Comments

AB171704 Paris AFP in French 1627 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Djibouti, 17 Aug (AFP) — A delegation of important figures loyal to former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was due to have been on board the Djibouti airplane sequestered yesterday for a few hours by the South Yemen fighters to Aden airport, a South Yemen opposition member, Husayn Kasim Ahmed, who was on board the plane, told AFP today.

The Djibouti Airlines plane, a Boeing 720, which was on its way from Sanaa to Djibouti, was intercepted yesterday at 1550 local time (1250 GMT) by two South Yemen MiG fighters and was forced to land at Aden where it was searched. The plane took off 8 hours later with all its passengers.

Husayn Kasim, a follower of former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, stated that he only owed his salvation to the plane commander (an Ethiopian national), and specified that the delegation of South Yemen opposition members who were due to have boarded the plane had decided to postpone their trip at the last minute.

Husayn Kasim, who frequently flies between the North Yemen capital Sanaa, and Addis Ababa where 'Ali Nasir lives, did not reveal the reasons for the delegations trip or for his own trip between North Yemen and Ethiopia, an ally of Moscow in the region.

Deposed President 'Ali Nasir, it may be recalled, sought refuge in Addis Ababa after fleeing from Aden, following bloody clashes between factions of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP). All the information available indicates that he is still residing in Ethiopia, a country which is linked to South Yemen as well Libya by a tripartite assistance treaty.

Husayn Kasim stated that like the 58 other passengers on board the flight, he was not informed of the intervention of the South Yemeni MiGs and the forced landing at Aden Airport until 3 minutes before the touchdown. "I decided at once to explain myproblem to the flight captain, Captain Bakhele, because being a supporter of the former South Yemeni president, I would automatically have been arrested," he said. "The captain proposed to me that I hand over my passport to him and present myself as being one of those charged with the security of the aircraft," Mr Hussein Kassem added. According to the South Yemeni opposition member, 4 hours of difficult bargaining followed in the transit hall, and Capt Bakhele had to explain to the South Yemeni authorities that his passport had been forgotten at Sanaa Airport.

Concluding, Mr Husayn Kasim made a point of expressing his gratitude to Capt Bakhele as well as to one of the stewardesses who managed to hide the confidential letters and documents that he was carrying.

The Djibouti government, which has so far maintained normal relations with Aden, said today — according to a very reliable source — that it was awaiting an official explanation on the South Yemen action.

Djibouti decided today to suspend until further notice all its air and sea links with South Yemen. In relation to Djibouti, South Yemen is located on the other side of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait which controls access to the Indian Ocean and to the Suez Canal. According to informed sources in Djibouti today, this interception affair also indirectly involves Ethiopia, which owns the plane and whose nationals are pilots, as well as North Yemen where the plane took off from, in addition to Djibouti and South Yemen.

Delegations Arrive for Group of 77 Conference

Indian Message for Mubarak

NC171414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — Indian Minister of State for External Affairs K.R. Narayanan arrived in Cairo this afternoon to attend the economic conference of the Group of 77 due to begin here tomorrow. Upon arrival the Indian minister said that he is carrying a message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to President Husni Mubarak.

Moroccans Arrive 17 Aug

NC171654 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — The Moroccan delegation to the conference of the Group of 77 arrived in Cairo this evening. The delegation is led by (Al-Wardi Ahmad), the director of economic cooperation at the Moroccan Foreign Ministry. The conference is scheduled to begin in Cairo tomorrow.

Sudan's Al-Mirghani Phones Mubarak 17 Aug

NC171442 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received a telephone call from Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani today. The two presidents exchanged greetings on the 'Id al-Adha feast. The Sudanese chairman conveyed congratulations from the members of the Sudanese State Council and the fraternal Sudanese people to the Egyptian people on the occasion. In addition, the two leaders discussed a number of issues of concern to the two fraternal peoples living in the north and south of the Nile valley. President Mubarak hailed their brotherly ties and voiced hopes that the Sudanese people will achieve their aspirations of progress and prosperity.

'Reciprocal' Measures Taken Against Tunisian Travelers

NC161927 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Aug (MENA) — Cairo International Airport officials have received instructions to prevent the entry of Tunisian passengers into Egypt except in the following three cases:

1. Passengers who possess an entry visa obtained in advance from the Egyptian consulate in Tunis.

2. Diplomats and their families.

3. Tunisians married to Egyptians, or any other passengers whom the Cairo Airport authorities deem necessary to provide with entry visas.

These instructions proceed from the principle of reciprocal treatment, and take effect after the Tunisian airport authorities barred some Egyptians from entering and sent them back on the next flight to Cairo.

WAKH: 40 New U.S. F-16's Requested

JN160748 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0515 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Aug (WAKH) — According to a press report published here today, Egypt has shown official interest in acquiring 40 of the new F-16 CD fighter planes to form an air force brigade, and the United States is now studying the Egyptian request before submitting it to Congress for approval.

Al-Ittihad newspaper, published here today, said Lieutenant General Muhammad Hilmi, commander of the Egyptian Air Force, yesterday attended the ceremonial delivery of the first of four of these new planes, due to arrive in Egypt in October.

He indicated that the F-16 CD is the newer version of the F-16, of which Egypt received 40 over the past few years.

MENA Cites MAYU on Government 'Arrest List'

NC180806 Cairo MENA in English 0744 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, Aug 18 (MENA) — [Passage omitted] "MAYU," the weekly newspaper of the ruling majority National Democratic Party, leads its front-page news with an interview with Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr in which he declared that the security authorities were not wire tapping the telephones of opposition party leaders or journalists.

The newspaper also highlights in its top billing the minister's declaration that the authorities had stopped an attempt by a group of youth belonging to the Labour Party to demonstrate near the Egypt-Israel frontier.

The minister also categorically denied opposition press reports claiming that the government had an arrest list comprising 2,742 opposition elements, the paper says in its top billing. [passage omitted]

Lutfi To Visit France 4 Sep for Economic Talks

NC171316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi will travel to France on 4 September at the start of a visit that will last for a few days. MENA has learned that he will hold talks with his French counterpart, Jacques Chirac, on ways of strengthening economic relations between the two countries.

Al-Azhar Rector Calls for End to Gulf War

NC160729 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Aug (MENA) — Shaykh Jad al-Haqq 'Ali Jad al-Haqq, the grand imam of Al-Azhar Mosque, has announced his readiness to go to Tehran for talks on an end to the Iran-Iraq war. He is also prepared, in the name of Al-Azhar Mosque, to take part in any possible arbitration to stop this protracted conflict.

In a statement published today by *Akhbar Al-Yawm*, the grand imam said that if the United States and the Soviet Union wanted to stop this war, it would not continue for another second. If the United Nations were truly determined to bring this conflict to an end, it would intervene at once. It is capable of doing so, and could deploy neutral forces along the borders of both countries.

The rector of Al-Azhar extended an appeal in the name of humanity to the Security Council, the two superpowers, and the other great powers to take action to stop this grinding war. He also called on the UN secretary general to play his part by placing this issue before the Security Council. In addition, the imam asked the ICO to take similar steps so that a collective and humane resolution may be adopted.

The rector of Al-Azhar told *Akhbar Al-Yawm* that Islam does not approve wars among Muslims under any circumstances. He stated that it is only fair [for Iran] to answer Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's message, as it reflects a desire to stop the bloodshed and constitutes an offer of peace. He accused external forces of prompting the combatants, or the insistent party, to continue, promote, and expand the war.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,327

JN151641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,327 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The people's Armed Forces congratulate their outstanding leader, Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, and wish our people, our glorious Arab nation, and Muslims everywhere a happy time during 'Id al-Adha, affirming they will fight like the courageous and patient early Muslims in defense of their faith and to preserve the message of Islam and maintain the Arab flag aloft. Our people's Armed Forces pledge to God, to the people, and to the leader that they will preserve the sacred places and sanctities and destroy the falsehood of the imposters and forgers.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah sighted an enemy group of 25 men and opened artillery, tank, and mortar fire on them. Our men killed most of the group and injured the rest, who were heard crying for help. In the same sector, an enemy boat carrying personnel was destroyed, killing all occupants. One ammunition dump and one observation post were also destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.

2. Our units in the central operational sector opened fire on an enemy group, killing nine and forcing the rest to flee. The enemy was seen evacuating the dead. Elsewhere in the same sector, three ammunition dumps and two machine gun positions were destroyed.

3. One ammunition dump, one infantry position, and one observation post were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector, six enemy men were killed on the VII Army Corps front, and one vehicle was destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

4. The forces of the tyrannical Iranian ruling clique shelled Basra residential areas with long-range artillery, damaging seven houses and four civilian vehicles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 August 1986

Baghdad TV Shows Wreckage

JN151736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1558 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Baghdad Television today showed a film of the wreckage of the two Iranian planes which were downed by Iraqi antiaircraft guns while trying to bomb residential areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah, northern Iraq, yesterday. The film showed scattered wreckage of the two planes which was still burning. Yesterday, Iraq announced it shot down two Iranian F-5's inside Iraqi territory.

Communique No 2,328

JN161709 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,328 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued their heroic combat activities in defense of the homeland.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our valiant Armed Forces will continue to hold the reins of victory, with God's help and the determination of the zealous men, pursuing their struggle to deprive the ruling clique in Iran, which insists on aggression, of every means enabling it to prolong aggression against our secure country which proceeds on the road to progress. Our giant Air Force will remain Iraq's arm, hunting the enemy remnants and destroying their means of aggression no matter how deep inside Iranian territory they are and at all times.

In implementation of our legitimate course of destroying the economic facilities the charlatans use to prolong the war, our daring planes carried out two successful raids at 1240 today: the first against the Sadd-e Dez power station and the second against the (?Sadd Chah-e Reza) power station. With the known determination of the zealous Air Force eagles and their unique courage, they directed their unerring missiles at the two stations and, with God's help, hit the two targets, destroying them.

Our eagles also carried out 59 combat missions over the sectors of operation today, destroying several enemy troop concentrations, weaponry, and military hardware. After carrying out all these missions, our eagles safely and triumphantly returned to the homeland under God's protection with the exception of one plane which crashed over enemy territory as a result of a technical failure. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of the pilot's life. May God bless our Air Force — commanders, officers, eagles, and other ranks. Victory and loftiness will always be our lot and ignominy that of our enemies. We seek assistance and success from God.

2. A heroic force from our units in the I Army Corps northern sector launched a daring raid against enemy positions opposite them. In a courageous lightning attack, our brave fighters stormed enemy positions and forced the rogues to flee after inflicting losses in life. Our fighters also succeeded in capturing some military hardware. The enemy then sent another force to support its defeated rogues. Our brave fighters confronted it, supported by artillery and mortar fire. Our fighters inflicted further losses on the enemy, after which our fighters safely returned to their positions, God be praised.

Elswehere in the same sector, another enemy force tried to approach our forward positions. The I Army Corps confronted it with all types of weapons, forcing it to flee. They then pursued the enemy force, inflicting losses on it, after which our fighters safely returned to their positions, God be praised.

3. The enemy tried to send some of its men to do engineering work in areas where enemy forces are present opposite our positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. The III Army Corps men confronted them with tanks and artillery and mortar fire, killing 25 enemy soldiers and destroying several enemy mortars and 1 boat, whose occupants were also killed. The enemy tried to send another force to compensate for its losses. Our fighters confronted it with artillery, mortar, and tank fire, foiling the enemy offensive and inflicting further losses in lives and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, two infantry positions were also destroyed.

4. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector, using artillery and tank fire, dealt concentrated blows to enemy positions opposite their positions, setting fires on the enemy side, destroying one ammunition dump and two infantry positions, and killing several enemy soldiers. They also destroyed one machine gun and killed those manning it.

5. Five enemy soldiers were killed and one 60-mm mortar position and one infantry position were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

6. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded an enemy boat carrying personnel, forcing it to flee, and destroyed one ammunition dump.

7. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector captured one GC machine gun and two RPG-7 launchers.

8. As an expression of their rejection of the war, several Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

9. Charlatan Khomeyni's forces shelled residential areas in Basra, the Abu al-Khasib District, and Al-'Uzary with long-range artillery yesterday evening, wounding 6 civilians and damaging 12 houses, 6 shops, and 4 cars in the heroic city of Basra.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 16 August 1986

Communique No 2,329

JN171637 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,329 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continued their combat activities in defense of the peoples sovereignty and future. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Five enemy soldiers were killed and two personnel shelters were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

2. Two vehicles were destroyed and their occupants killed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

3. Three enemy soldiers were killed and two ammunition dumps were set ablaze in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. An enemy patrol attempted to approach one of our unit positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Our soldiers pounded it with various types of weapons, killing some enemy soldiers and forcing the rest to flee.

5. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah killed one enemy soldier, destroyed one antiaircraft machine gun, two positions of various types, and one ammunition dump, and damaged one tank.

6. Our units in the VII Army Corps front delivered effective strikes against the enemy positions, killing one soldier and destroying four infantry positions, two gun emplacements, and two machine guns. Those manning the machine guns were killed.

7. The forces of the despotic clique ruling in Iran shelled the residential areas in Basra, the Al-Uzayr district, the Al-Shihabi subdistrict, and the village of Biyarah with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling martyred two civilians, injured four others, damaged four houses and two cars, burned three civilian cars in Basra, and demolished two houses in Al-Uzayr.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 17 August 1986

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN180629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2100 GMT 17 Aug 86

[17 August military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To make the Iranian rulers who insist on the war pay a prohibitive price for their aggression, we stalk them day and night to destroy all the economic resources they use against our country. Our giant Air Force planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2250 [1850 GMT] today, scoring an effective and accurate hit. After carrying out their duty, our brave eagles safely returned with their planes to base, praise be to God.

[Dated] 17 August 1986

Air Force Commander Says Raids Will Continue

JN151305 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense, has stressed that Iraq will continue to deprive the Iranian regime of its human and economic potentialities which contribute to the perpetuation of its aggression against Iraq. In a comprehensive interview today with the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* on the first anniversary of the destruction of Iran's Khark Island, the Iraqi Air Force commander said that Iraq will continue to expand its operations to deprive the Iranian regime of its potentialities as long as the war continues.

The Iraqi Air Force commander said that the Iraqi Air Force's operations at the battlefronts testify to this as this Air Force is sowing death among enemy ranks and destroying enemy weaponry, military hardware, communications lines in the rear, and economic facilities.

Lt Gen Sha'ban stressed that the Iranian regime will face dilemmas other than those it has been facing as a result of its insistence upon pursuing the course of evil and vice. He pointed out that the Iranian Air Force has dealt devastating, painful blows against the Iranian regime's oil facilities, and that it will continue to destroy the sources of aggression wherever they exist with the effective weapons that Iraq possesses and with a keen determination to repulse the aggressors.

The Iraqi commander explained that the repeated Iraqi Air Force blows against vital targets deep inside Iranian territory are intended to paralyze these targets definitively, to prevent the Iranian regime from exploiting them in its aggression, to strike at what remains of these targets and to wipe out any hope of the possibility that they will be repaired, and to prevent any side from rescuing this regime from its dilemma.

He said that the continuation of our strikes against Iran's Khark Island aim to destroy the remaining secondary targets there after we have destroyed the main targets, and to wipe out any hope of repairing them to prevent the exploitation of the island by the Iranian aggression as long as the war continues. He added that the remaining installations on the island are secondary targets which have had their share of our blows. The reminder of the installations will also have their share of the bombs of the Iraqi Air Force's jet fighters. He explained that since 15 August 1985, Iran's Khark Island has been subjected to 126 blows against its various installations and other vital targets being exploited by the Iranian regime in its aggression against Iraq in order to repulse the aggression.

The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense affirmed the Iraqi jet fighters' ability to destroy Iranian economic installations which the Iranian regime tried to reinforce with their defenses. He said that the Iraqi Air Force possesses the superiority and capabilities which enable it to carry out its missions day and night at any place regardless of the defenses provided. He added that the Iranian regime's deceptive attempts to hide and change oil facilities and economic installations are known to us in advance through our special means, explaining that the Iraqi Air Force has made meticulous and detailed calculations to inflict heavy losses on the Iranian forces.

Lt Gen Sha'ban emphasized that Iraq will chase the Iranian regime to the farthest targets, adding that we have all of the information and studies needed for that. It has become clear to the Iranian regime and the world that resorting to Sirri Island will be of no use to this regime, since the Iraqi fighters reached it and sowed comprehensive destruction on it. He expects the Iranian regime to collapse shortly and said that the Iraqi Air Force will play an effective role in destroying this destructive regime. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Statement on Efforts To End War

JN151821 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1728 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — An Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that Iraq welcomes, as it always has, any efforts by the UN secretary general to stop the war and reach a just, honorable solution in accordance with the UN Charter and Security Council resolutions and based on the five principles which President Saddam Husayn announced on 2 August.

In a statement here this evening, the spokesman said the Iranian regime is held fully responsible for hitting populated areas, contrary to human norms and international law. He added that by insisting on continuing aggression against Iraq and on issuing threats against the peace and security of the Arab Gulf states, the Iranian regime bears entire responsibility for the region's difficulties and the dangers which beset it. This, the spokesman noted, is confirmed by the region's countries and the entire international community.

The spokesman said international efforts, including the UN secretary general's efforts, must be directed at forcing the Iranian regime to stop war and aggression, to resort to peace, and to respect principles of international law in dealing with others. The spokesman pointed out that Iraq, which has accepted the arbitration of the United Nations and international rulings in the dispute between it and Iran and which for 6 years has been responding to UN efforts and international resolutions calling for just and honorable peace, will find itself compelled to use all legitimate means to strike the Iranian war machine as long as parts of Iraq's national soil are occupied and the Iranian regime insists on continuing war and threatening Iraqi peace and security.

Oil Minister on Impact of Sirri Attack

JN151529 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug. (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has said Iran's despicable attempts to tempt oil buyers to load crude at Sirri Island and to reassure them of the safety of this outlet have failed after the island was destroyed by Iraqi fighter planes.

In an interview with *Al-Thawrah* newspaper published here today, the oil minister said the Iraqi strike has shown the whole world that Sirri Island, just like any other vital economic target used by the Iranian regime to finance aggression against Iraq, is not out of reach of the Iraqi forces.

He stressed that demand for Iranian oil largely depends on the Iranian regime's ability to make its oil available from an accessible port. He added tankers are now fleeing and leaving Sirri Island.

The minister noted transport and insurance charges have doubled, so Iran has difficulty finding customers or tankers to carry its oil. He said Iran had had near-total dependence on the Khark Island terminal before it was blockaded and its installations destroyed by the Iraqi Air Force and rendered useless for tankers.

He said Iraqi destruction of loading and storing facilities at Khark and Sirri Islands has had a devastating impact on the Iranian economy, which relies principally on oil exports from those two terminals. Iran will now find it extremely difficult to fund its aggressive war and support its economy, he added.

AL-ITTIHAD: Husayn 'Not Pleased' With Visits

JN171412 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned from reliable Jordanian sources that King Husayn of Jordan was not pleased with the results of his recent tour of Damascus and Baghdad, and that his reconciliation efforts between Iraq and Syria were blocked by "the wall of ideological differences." The sources added that the two sides "have no desire for reconciliation, especially" after the cancellation of the meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers, prepared for by the Jordanian king during two previous visits to Damascus and Baghdad.

Nadir Al-Nimri Wins By-Elections in Irbid

JN150543 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Irbid — Late last night, Irbid Governor Muhammad 'Ali al-Amin announced that Dr Nadir Abu al-Sha'r al-Nimri won the vacant Christian parliamentary seat in the Irbid constituency. He obtained 14,172 votes. [passage omitted]

Jordan Airs New Programs on Occupied Territories

Amman Television

[Editorial Report] Amman Television Service program 1 and program 2 at 1730 GMT on 8 August carries a 30-minute program in Arabic beamed to the inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied Arab territory called "With Our People in the Occupied Territory." The announcer begins the program by saying: "Our steadfast people in the occupied homeland, greetings of love and faith and greetings of pride in what is represented and symbolized by your existence and adherence to the homeland. Greetings to you in this new television program at this time every Friday evening when we review the epic of heroism and steadfastness and maintain relations among the one family — relations which have never been severed and which will never be severed, God willing. Our meeting together is dictated by the unity of life and destiny and the unity of interests and by the common danger that is threatening us all, and by the inevitability of our steadfastness against dangers. It is also determined by confidence in your steadfastness on your land and pride in your heroism and the national duty toward you. For true patriotism is practice and steadfastness on the land, which you are daily exercising, and affiliation is something that deepens the roots of people in their occupied land. Duty dictates that all efforts should be pooled to bolster steadfastness and consolidate Arab cohesion and Arab identity in your occupied territory."

The introductory announcement is followed by a video recorded excerpt from an old speech by King Husayn in which he says the Palestinian people are Jordan's main concern; old interviews with former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa and Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj; highlights of the Jordanian 5-year West Bank development plan; an interview with a Hebron deputy on efforts to build a new hospital in Hebron; a report on Jordanian education ministry instructions and West Bank education officials' transfers; and quotes from a Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Mahar* article which calls for Arabizing the West Bank municipal councils. Then follows a report on PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim's statement to AP in which he supported appointment of Arab mayors in West Bank cities and did not object to autonomy; an interview with Jordanian Occupied Territory Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin on how the West Bank press is not free; and interviews with some occupied territory pilgrims in Mecca and Medina who send greetings to relatives in the occupied territory. The program ends with another excerpt from one of king's old speeches pledging to continue to help and support the people in the occupied territory.

Radio Program

[Editorial Report] Amman Domestic Service in Arabic has been observed to carry a 30-minute weekly program called "The Occupied Homeland, News and Views" at 1115 GMT on Tuesdays. The program, which views West Bank affairs, was first carried on 5 August.

The 12 August program consists of a 5-minute interview with Jordanian Occupied Territory Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin who speaks about the 5-year development plan for the West Bank, indicating that study of the plan is expected to be completed by November 1986 and that it aims to facilitate the living conditions of the people in the occupied territory; and a 3-minute interview with a Nabulus deputy of the Jordanian parliament, Mufid al-Mubaslat, who also speaks about the West Bank development plan which, he says, will remedy the "deteriorating economic conditions" in the West Bank and deal with unemployment. Then follows a 4-minute interview with Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-'Alami, head of the Higher Islamic Committee in East Jerusalem, who speaks about the attempt to burn Al-Aqsa Mosque in 1969 and the efforts being exerted to repair it; a 2-minute interview with Jordanian engineers doyen Ibrahim abu 'Ayyash on affairs related to the appointment of four engineers in the West Bank branch of the Jordanian Engineers Association; and a 3-minute interview with 'Awdah al-Ma'ani, director of scholarships at the ministry of higher education, who discusses scholarships granted to West Bank students in Jordanian, Arab, and foreign universities.

Briefs

JEA Electricity to Syria — Amman (J.T.) — Jordan on Saturday resumed supplying southern regions of Syria with electricity at the rate of one million kilowatt hours a day. The power is a surplus from general facilities operated by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), according to a JEA spokesman. The resumption of electric supply came at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan by a Syrian delegation. The delegation and JEA officials also discussed a plan for doubling the capacity of the JEA network supplying power to Syria. The spokesman said the resumption of JEA supplies to Syria was expected to benefit nearly 600,000 inhabitants of Syrian villages. The supply of electric power to Syria is expected to be increased to 1.4 million kilowatt hours a day and the capacity of network carrying the supply will be boosted to 230 kw. JEA started supplying southern

Syrian regimes in January 1986 but the supply was disrupted several months later due to differences over rates following the drop in the prices of fuel oil. [Text] [*Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Aug 86 p 1 JN*]

Ambassador to Qatar — Amman, 4 Aug (PETRA) — A royal decree has been issued approving the appointment of Khalid al-Kayid al-'Awamilah as ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Qatar. [Text] [*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 4 Aug 86 JN*]

Oil Exploration Agreement Signed — A production sharing agreement for oil exploration in some areas of the Kingdom was signed between the Natural Resources Authority and the U.S. Hunt Oil Company at the authority today. Under the agreement, the company will explore and drill for oil in the Al-Jafr area for 7.5 years. The agreement stipulates that the company will conduct geological, geochemical, and geophysical studies, in additon to digging at least four deep exploratory wells. [Excerpt] [*Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Aug 86 JN*]

New Science University — Amman — Jordan's new science and technology university will start its operations immediately so as not to disrupt students' studies for this scholastic year, it was announced here on Monday. The announcement followed a three-hour meeting of the Council for Higher Education which met under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Husayn. The council approved the final plans for the new university which involves transferring all science and technology faculties to the permanent campus of Yarmuk University in Irbid. All faculties of arts will remain at the present site of Yarmuk University, thereby converting Yarmuk University into an arts university. The new university, formally named as Jordan University of Technology and Science, will offer courses in engineering, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, general health and other medical sciences. [Excerpt] [*Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 Aug 86 p 1 JN*]

Outgoing Bahraini Ambassador — Amman, 10 Aug (PETRA) — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz received in his office at the Parliament at noon today Bahraini Ambassador in Amman 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hasan on the occasion of the end of his term of office. [Excerpt] [*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Aug 86 JN*]

New Philippine Ambassador — Amman, 13 Aug (PETRA) — (Juan Seiz), Philippine ambassador accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court, presented a copy of his credentials to Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri today. [Text] [*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 13 Aug 86 JN*]

Security Situation Erupts in Southern Beirut

NC180700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] On the eve of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's plans to undertake political contacts prior to convening the government as a body for dialogue, the security situation erupted along the combat lines in the capital. Shells fell on residential areas, leaving a number of citizens injured.

The tension lasted from 2030 to 2230 last night. Clashes took place along the commercial markets and Ra's al-Nab' combat lines. The fighting intensified at 2030 when artillery fire was exchanged. Shells hit Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq, Ra's al-Nab', lower and upper Al-Bastah, and Al-Nuwayri. Nine people were wounded and fires broke out in Ra's al-Nab'. The areas of Badaru, Al-Ashrafiyah, and the Al-Matn plain were also shelled. According to reports, only material damage resulted from this shelling. The intensity of the clashes abated and the shelling stopped at 2200 following the contacts undertaken by members of the security committee.

The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau has announced that a gunboat, believed to belong to the Lebanese Forces, approached the Al-Hajj Dawud shore at 2330 and opened fire at Amal positions. The personnel manning these positions returned fire and forced the gunboat to withdraw toward the sea.

Meanwhile, a mortar shell fell on Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq. Two Milan rockets had been directed at this area earlier, at 2240, despite the conclusion of a fifth cease-fire agreement. The Fifth Branch said that the Lebanese Forces had rejected the four previous cease-fire decisions. This action proves their intention to escalate the situation.

Sources from the Security Arrangements Committee expect committee members to resume their efforts to convene a session to discuss the use of the Museum-Al-Barbir crossing point by everyone. These contacts had been stopped by the incidents which took place in the eastern area last week.

KEYHAN Interviews Hizballah Leader Al-Musawi

Part I

PM171810 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 Jul 86 p 16

[Part one of "exclusive" interview with Husayn al-Musawi, head of Lebanon's Hizballah Shi'ite group and head of the Islamic Amal organization, by unidentified *Keyhan* correspondent in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] what do you think about the current situation of Lebanon's Islamic movement?

[Al-Musawi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, because of the repeated attacks on our territory, the Middle East, and in Lebanon in the past few years, the Islamic movement could not spread its activity very far. This was prior to the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran led by Imam Khomeyni, may the Lord preserve him. [passage omitted]

It must be said that the Islamic movement in Lebanon can be considered part and parcel of the mass movement of the Hizballah throughout this country which in itself is part of the Hizballah movement throughout the world. So if we want to talk about the Islamic movement in Lebanon we have to keep in mind the methods and the movement of the Hizballah. We also have to keep in mind the dedicated and pious members of the Amal Movement and the Islamic Unification movement headed by Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban and some of the ullema and clergymen, both Sunni and Shi'ite who have announced their solidarity and support for this movement. These people have not yet formulated their activities in this regard, but we consider them as part of the Hizballah movement and its various activities in this country.

In the social, political, and military field and in the struggle against the oppressors, the movement of the Islamic ummah and Lebanon's Hizballah were able to play their roles to the fullest, and were able to gain a place for themselves in the political structure of the country. We are asking the Lord to allow this movement, with the help of God, with the help of the Islamic revolution, to be able to establish an Islamic society based on the Koran so that the rule of the Faqih can be established over the society, so that all Muslims can join in.

[Correspondent] What are the obstacles placed in the path of the growth of the Islamic movement in Lebanon? The Christians have a unified view based on their Maronite beliefs in the establishment of a Christian society. They also strengthen their own position through their animosity toward the Islamic movement of Lebanon. The Islamic movement itself is suffering from diverse views, while it must be said that for any revolutionary movement to succeed there has to be unity so the movement can strengthen its base.

We can look at the Islamic revolution in Iran. Imam Khomeyni stressed nothing but unity and the removal of the Shah before the revolution and this was the only slogan before the success of the revolution. Those forces, which were either directly or indirectly involved with the revolution, presented differing and contradictory strategies on the future of the revolution. Therefore it can be said that struggle and conflicting views on the future of the revolution, which follow the philosophy of the revolution itself, are something natural. In Lebanon, however, these struggles are occurring before the revolution itself,and this shows that the Muslim forces are suffering from uncoordinated ideas. This is affecting what has been termed the "Islamic Alternative." How do you feel about this?

[Al-Musawi] Actually it is the imperialist, Zionist, and devilish groups that are the opponents of the Islamic movement in Lebanon and other Muslim countires. So it is natural for them to try to stop the movement from progressing, to block unity and to stop it from achieving its final goals, to place obstacles in its path.

The Islamic movement, as far as the Lebanese are concerned, is understood in two different ways. The first is that anyone who claims to be a Muslim is considered a part of the Islamic movement. The second is based on the understanding of a reality that says the Islamic movement in Lebanon is part of the global Islamic movement which has close ties with the line and path of the rule of the Faqih. We do not consider the first group to be members of the Islamic movement. In other words, Mufti Hasan Khalid cannot be considered as part of the Islamic movement nor can Abdul Amir Qabalan, although their slogans and appearances indicate that they are Islamic. The question is whether they are striving for the progress of the Islamic movement in Lebanon or are they trying to gain bonus points for various segments of the Shi'ite or Sunni community.

In the first case the interests of Islam are more important than anything else and in the second case the interests of a Muslim individual is given priority over the interests of Islam as a whole. [passage omitted]

This is why, considering what I said above, we cannot see any differences in the Islamic movement. For example, our relations with Shaykh Sha'ban are excellent and strong because he is not only a servant of the Lord, he has also closed ranks with Imam Khomeyni. Although he is a Sunni and we are Shi'ites, I have to say that his goals and ambitions are the same as ours.

Within the Islamic movement, sometimes there are justifiable differences in points of view. The reason for these differences is the way truth is evaluated. Some members evaluate an event while they are active. This puts more value on their plans. These people do not ignore the realities. In other words, they do not present plans that are unrealistic. There are others, however, who do not admit that there is a reality.

In explaining this, I must say that there are those for example who ask why we do not stipulate the formation of an Islamic republic in Lebanon as one of our demands. There are still others who say there are some obstacles that must be removed, such as reassuring other Muslims, like the Sunnis, and alleviating their worries about such a plan. The present realities in Lebanon are harsh and difficult. To present a plan for the formation of an Islamic republic is not proper at present. This is why it is proper to first lay the foundation for establishing an Islamic republic. [passage omitted]

There are those excited brothers who want us to behave as if the conditions are like those after the revolution in Iran... as if we have achieved victory. The conditions are different in Iran and Lebanon. The nature of the society in Lebanon and the nature of its Muslims are very different from those in Iran. The current situation in Lebanon is similar to that in Iran before the Islamic revolution. These issues all have an effect on the unity of the Islamic movement but by relying on God we are trying to overcome such problems with the help of dedicated people. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Do you agree that the Islamic movement in Lebanon should take control of the country's affairs? In other words, how do you see the situation? Do you think the Lebanese Islamic movement is ready to take control of the government's affairs?

[Al-Musawi] It is beneath the dignity of the Islamic movement to take control of a part of the government and to turn other segments of the government over to another faction. This is done by opportunistic people who are seeking a post or a governmental position. The leadership of the Islamic movement must itself decide to put this or that person in this or that position to benefit the entire movement.

This is why the people who are chosen for various posts are given the posts by the leadership of the Islamic movement. This does not mean that the movement itself has become involved in governmental affairs. Because the movement will only do that once it has taken complete political control. In other words, the Islamic movement will avoid this until such time that it has gained control as a result of a mass revolution by the Muslim people.

For example, how can we possibly agree, for instance, to have a prime minister from the Islamic movement while Amin al-Jumayyil is the president? This is a false and silly belief.

The Islamic movement must turn a backward, secular society in the direction of an ideological and Islamic society. Of course when an Islamic society is created, one of the results will be that the leadership of the Islamic movement will gain control of government affairs.

This can happen in the near or distant future. But it must be added that this issue is not only related to regional and local conditions, but is also directly related to the Islamic Republic of Iran's victory in the war fronts of right against wrong. This is why the Islamic movement is not planning to take over one post or another in the government, but is thinking about providing the groundwork to gain full political control. This, however, will not be possible until more and more struggles are initiated against the United States and Zionism. Within a larger framework I must add that personally I cannot visualize the formation of an Islamic regime in Lebanon without first gaining victory over the Zionist regime, and without first liberating the occupied lands in Palestine. In order to set up an Islamic government in Beirut, there must be victory over the Zionist regime and with the help of God we shall achieve this victory. An Islamic regime in Lebanon will not be possible until such time as we can have an Islamic flag flying over Baghdad.

[Correspondent] Considering the fact that the majority of Lebanon's population is Muslim, if they want to achieve an Islamic regime sooner than that, how ready are they to take control of governmental affairs?

[Al-Musawi] First I must find out what you mean by the Islamic movement? Do you think of it as the movement of the Hizballah ummah or do you think anyone who says he is a Muslim can be considered a member of the Islamic movement?

[Correspondent] We agree with your view that the Islamic movement is the movement of the Hizballah ummah.

[Al-Musawi] In that case I say that the Islamic movement has one thought and one belief, but there are plenty of Muslims who cannot be a part of the Islamic movement. Can one consider

Rashid Karami, or Nabih Birri as part of the Islamic movement? Can one equate the goals of Rashid Karami with those of Shaykh Sha'ban? [passage omitted]

There is nothing in common between these two groups. Even when it comes to the Zionist regime, there are differing ideas. Some say that the Zionist army must withdraw from Tyre and Sidon, or that they must evacuate south Lebanon. The other group believes in the expulsion of the Zionist regime from Jerusalem and other occupied territory. In any case Muslims cannot have a unified government.

I give another example. Suppose the Phalangists are defeated today and suppose they leave the scene. Suppose it was decided that an anti-Phalange government take power into its hands. Should Nabih Birri or Rashid Karami head this government? Can this government be called Islamic? What relation will it have with Muslims? Today the Islamic movement has close ties with the rule of the Faqih and the Islamic revolution and this is the true Islam. Those who are outside this framework cannot be considered Muslims.

Therefore there will be no change in the situation of the Muslims with this or that cabinet taking control. Muslims must not negotiate with the enemy. But these people talked with the Israelis in Naqoura and with the Phalangists in Geneva and Lausanne. They even signed the communiques that were issued. They are even ready to meet again with Philip Habib to sign those agreements which only Amin al-Jumayyil is capable of producing. They think of the Lebanese way of life the way Amin al-Jumayyil thinks of it. This means that Islam has no place in their programs or way of thinking.

On the one hand it is possible that the Phalangist regime may be brought down with the struggles of the Hizballah ummah and the regime may fall into the hands of those persons [Birri and Karami] and in that case, of course, it is natural that we prefer to have Rashid Karami in power rather than Amin al-Jumayyil. But we also believe that such a regime will not benefit the Muslims.

In other words, the Islamic movement may once again be attacked under such a regime, the same way it is attacked under the regime of Amin al-Jumayyil today. Maybe the treatment will even be harsher. The only difference between this regime and the rule of the Phalangists is that with the Phalangists it isAmin al-Jumayyil who undertakes such actions, but in a future regime it would be this Muslim or another who would undertake those oppressive actions.

[Correspondent] Are you saying that if the power falls into the hands of a Muslim like Rashid Karami, the Islamic movement will not take part in this regime?

[Al-Musawi] The leaders of the Islamic movement will examine this issue at the proper time. In other words, if the Islamic movement, which is based on the rule of the Faqih and the movement of the Hizballah ummah, sees some benefits in taking part in such a cabinet, it will do that. If this will not have any benefit for Muslims or Islam, of course it will not take part in the cabinet. This means that it will make a decision, based on the reality that exists at that time.

For example, perhaps next week a new government will be formed with the coordination of the Syrians headed by Rashid Karami or someone else. If they invite us to take part in that cabinet as minister, under the present circumstances, we are not ready to take part in such a cabinet. Of course no one has asked us such a thing yet, but even if something like this were requested, we would refuse it. Because if we accept this, we give legitimacy to this government and this is an issue that is not to the benefit of Muslims or the Islamic movement.

Perhaps it would be better if dedicated people serve the people in welfare posts as civil servants, but to have a Hizballah in the post of minister, under the present circumstances, is unacceptable. Maybe next year the situation will be different and at that time the situation will be reviewed.

[Correspondent] How dedicated is the Islamic movement of Lebanon to following the path and method of the Islamic revolution in Iran? Because there are special circumstances particular to the Lebanese Islamic movement that were not present either before or after the Iranian Islamic revolution. For example there are Lebanon's ethnic formations, the extraordinary democratic air in Lebanon, and the extreme views and final goals of the forces present on the scene.

[Al-Musawi] The nature and the issue that attracted the prophets and the wise men was the question of morality and a struggle against oppressors, and this is the basis for any Islamic movement, whether it is in Lebanon or Iran. In reality the paths and methods used by our brothers in Iran, both before and after the revolution are ones worthy of being copied and we shall modify it for Lebanon and use it as model. Of course no Lebanese or Iranian believes that what can happen in Tehran can also occur in Beirut. Naturally there are differences in Iranian and Lebanese society, environment, political makeup etc. Of course this does not mean that some of the experiences gained by the Iranian brothers cannot be used in Lebanon. This will be done.

[Correspondent] Experience shows that the actions of the forces of one regional power in Lebanon and the plans put forward by that regional power causes another regional power to react. Do you not think that the renewed arrival of Syrian forces into Beirut will repeat the senario of the late 70's and early 80's?

[Al-Musawi] The reason the Syrian forces are back is because the forces allied to Syria showed weakness in carrying out Syria's wishes in Lebanon. First among the goals is to have a force allied with Syria to have complete control of the security situation in the Muslim areas of Lebanon because Syria's leaders believe that Syria's security is linked to Lebanon's security. This is why Lebanon's security situation, as far as they are concerned, must be for the most part under the control of forces loyal to Syria. This calls for some areas to be occupied by these forces. Another point that is worth mentioning is that Syria is insisting on gaining control over the actions of those it calls terrorist elements who work against the interests of Lebanon and Syria, such as 'Arafat's group and others. It seems that those forces loyal to the Syrians could not achieve this important goal.

World and regional circles gave a green light to Syria to enter Beirut and this is why their forces entered the Lebanese capital. I do not think the reasons for the failure of the security plan have been examined properly and this is why I do not feel that this plan is a final solution. Suppose this plan does last for a while, in any case, like all previous plans, it will have a temporary flavor.

[Correspondent] The real question is: With the arrival of the Syrian troops, will the events of 1982-1985 be repeated?

[Al-Musawi] Perhaps they will be repeated because the reasons and the motives for those events still exist. There have also been no efforts made to remove these motives. Differences and arguments still exist and this is why I said any agreement will be temporary.

[Correspondent] The arrival of the Syrian troops has been at the request of the Lebanese Government. Is it accepted by the Lebanese people as well?

[Al-Musawi] Not all members of the Lebanese Cabinet were in favor of the Syrian troops' arrival. Actually, the Muslim faction in the cabinet approved of their arrival and the Christians opposed it. The people of Beirut, because they are so tired and so harassed, are ready to accept any force to achieve security. This is why most people there who want to live in peace agree with the arrival of the Syrian forces.

[Correspondent] The Hizballah has been turned into a real force in Lebanon, but so far it has not really taken part in any of the political debates and negotiations to solve Lebanese political problems. It has even condemned the participation of some active Islamic forces. How far will the Hizballah follow this strategy?

[Al-Musawi] As the Hizballah ummah in Lebanon we have to recognize the present reality and reach the basic fact that the presence of the Phalange regime as is, is totally unacceptable. We cannot only discuss this issue in press conferences or in speeches. To take part in any kind of negotiation, with the aim of finding a solution, is tantamount to recognition of the existence of this regime. We have plans to put our words into action. Perhaps this position-taking can be considered by some Lebanese Muslims as wrong in the short term. They might say that we do not take part in political negotiations, but others take part, therefore we may be outside the mainstream of events. So they say there is the danger that we may be ostracized.

This view may hold true for those who believe that this regime may last, but we believe that this regime does not have the legitimacy to last and this is why, through our continued struggles against the Zionist regime and the Phalange regime, we will deliver major blows to them. Since we believe that the toppling of this regime is possible we try to use all the means at our disposal to render this regime illigitimate and impotent so that the Lebanese Muslim ummah can find out that there are some Lebanese Muslims who are completely against this regime and who seek to topple it from power. There are some Islamic personalities who, for example, want to topple the Phalange as well, but they have contact with the regime and follow the methods that admit the legitimacy of the regime. This adds to the chances of the regime's survival. Perhaps we shall not be able to topple this regime in the near future but we are not unhappy or dissatisfied with our methods for toppling the regime. If God is willing we shall be successful.

[Correspondent] Did you take part in the negotiations or plans that did not include the Phalange?

[Al-Musawi] We reject any plan or solution which somehow recognizes the political presence of the Phalange, or one that counts the Phalange as partner or part of the regime. These plans which in some way recognize the Phalange, with or without their presence, are not acceptable.

With regard to not sending a delegate of our own to any talks, I must say that we are aware of the negotiations that go on. Even if we do not take part in the negotiations, our views are perfectly clear. We will not accept the Phalange regime and are not prepared to take part in any negotiations or talks with them. Because when the Zionist regime's troops invaded Lebanon and started to kill and loot the Muslims, the Phalange put all their equipment and means at the disposal of the Zionists. Anyone who cooperates with the Zionists becomes one of them. So any negotiations, although the Phalangists may not even be at the meeting, are rejected by us and this also applies to the Zionist regime.

Part II

PM171901 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 29 Jul 86 p 16

[Second and final part of Husayn al-Musawi interview with unidentified *Keyhan* correspondent]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Do you not think that this security plan is one that will entrap the Hizballah forces in the future? In other words, why did you this time openly support the security plan? Is this plan not part of a broader U.S. plan to entrap your forces in the future?

[Al-Musawi] We have not approved of the security plan in the political sense. We have approved of security for Muslims. In Beirut destruction and fighting rule over the Muslim population, therefore, it will not be acceptable to Muslims if we reject all the security plans put forward to stop the savage bloodshed in the camps or a plan that would ensure the security of Muslims. All Muslims know that if the Syrians had not sent troops to Beirut, in accordance with this plan that was approved by everyone, no power could stop the bloodshed. Neither the Hizballah, nor the Amal Movement, nor the Socialist Druze, alone, could stop or put a halt to the bloody clashes between the two sides. If we had rejected the plan, we would have been opposed by Muslims who want peace and security. The area of the camps, West Beirut, and the southern suburbs had recently become unbearable and this issue would eventually have had an effect on the resistance in the south.

This is why perhaps it may be possible that the present security plan for Beirut may be considered by some to be a step in a wider plan against the Islamic resistance in order to encircle the Lebanese political arena. The parts of the plan which have been publicized, however, cannot be rejected by us because that would bring Muslims against us. No one can question the reason we are objecting to another segment of the plan which will perhaps not be in our interests. In general we contacted all those who were involved in the issue and told them that the parts of the agreement which provide security for Muslims are acceptable to us but that we are completely against, and will oppose any kind of political solution which would be based on a cessation of our struggle against the Zionist regime.

Because of the suspicious nature of the security plan, some Muslims are insisting that it be rejected because they do not understand its results. We are responsible to God to continue our movement, and we must not be affected by the emotions of a group of young people who are against the plan. We have to examine the reality and we must carefully analyze all positions so that we can safeguard the Islamic movement and keep it free of any danger.

[Correspondent] What do you think about hostage-taking?

[Al-Musawi] To take spies, and U.S., French, or British military personnel hostage, or in other words, political hostage-taking which is limited to spies and military personnel, is, without a doubt, useful. Its uses have been seen clearly in the struggle against the enemies of the ummah and our movement. If hostage-taking had stayed within these boundaries and if it had obeyed the Islamic political decisionmaking, it would have been very good and could have had impressive results which would no doubt have improved our situation compared to what it is now. But some excited Muslims in Beirut started to take hostages, either Lebanese or international, and this has not been in the interests of Muslims. Because of these precipitate actions which were not evaluated beforehand, the image of Muslims became one of kidnappers. Some hostage-taking for which the Hizballah ummah have been held responsible and those which have been linked to the Islamic movement, in reality were not precise, thought-out operations, therefore they have had no positive results for Muslims.

We must not turn hostage-taking into a whimsical or common thing, meaning that we take as a hostage anyone from off the streets. Actually, hostage-taking has dropped to a silly and aimless level and many actions that have been undertaken in West Beirut have been done for personal, financial, and ordinary gains and without a doubt the Hizballah or the Islamic movement are not responsible for those. But some feel that the Hizballah has been responsible for these.

What I am trying to say is that hostage-taking has reached a chaotic level which has overshadowed and tarnished the major acts of hostage-taking which were undertaken to benefit and serve the Hizballah ummah.

Preplanned hostage-taking aimed at taking U.S. or French spies hostage is useful and has produced lasting results. But there have been other acts of hostage-taking for which the Muslims have been held responsible, but which have had no benefit at all for Muslims.

[Correspondent] What do you think about the Islamic Jihad organization and what are your relations with them?

[Al-Musawi] I do not distinctly know any member of the Islamic Jihad, but they have undertaken some operations which have been blessed by God and we have approved of these acts. Our approval has also been noted by the mass media, the television, and other foreign media. Perhaps for Westerners I am the number one target, and in addition to that perhaps I am recognized by them as one of the responsible persons in the Islamic Jihad organization. But in reality their position and their method of operations have been such that I supported their glorious attack agianst the U.S. and French forces in Lebanon. I have said repeatedly that I have no connection with them, but we respect them and we support them fully and we bow our heads to the immensity of their work.

They have undertaken practical operations and we have given them political and moral support so that it would not look as if their actions were of a criminal nature. In this sense if it had not been for our propaganda, their actions would have been condemned by the public as criminal acts. We have tried to make the public understand that their action was in the nature of a jihad, launched by the oppressed against the oppressors. And we all took part in this propaganda effort. But there are some actions which are attributed to the Islamic Jihad and in reality I do not know if the Islamic Jihad is responsible for them or not. Because Islamic Jihad is a name now often used by others who are not members of the Islamic Jihad organization. This is why we do not know them. We hope that if God is willing their actions would please the Lord. We have defended them and because of this we have taken on a great responsibility in the world. Of course any responsibility which would benefit Islam, and would be a struggle against the oppressors, will be acceptable to us. But since many actions are attributed to the Islamic Jihad, we cannot approve of all the actions of the Islamic Jihad, because some of these acts may be the responsibility of someone else. But their famous and noted actions are supported by us because they serve Islam.

[Correspondent] How do you feel about the Islamic Justice Organization and others like it?

[Al-Musawi] We have no contact with them. The fact that there are so many organizations is never, never, never, never — mention please in the *Keyhan* that I stressed this four times — to the benefit of Islam or Muslims. Not only am I upset, but I am also worried about the fact that these organizations spring up like mushrooms, issue statements, take hostages, and do other things. This causes rifts within the Islamic community.

I do not know what the Islamic Justice Organization is. They form a revolutionary council, take hostages, and issue statements.

Muslims have to be organized within one Islamic movement. It is unbrearable to have organizations forming in various corners every day to kidnap and take hostages, to make threats, etc. This is something that tarnishes the image of Muslims and hurts their relations with others throughout the world. Because of this the enemies' plots and plans will increase. We have to stand firm against the Americans, Zionists, and the Phalangists and this struggle has to be based on preplanned strategies in a unified path, connected to the leadership of [Iran's] Islamic revolution. The fact that there are 50 organizations which are claiming to be serving Muslims, but which are not cooperating with one another in any way, is inexcusable.

[Correspondent] The operations in south Lebanon against the forces of Lahad and the Israeli troops are carried out in the name of the Lebanese National Resistance. Does "national" mean that most of the forces in Lebanon are taking part in this resistance?

[Al-Musawi] No. Actually, the participation of some communists, nationalists, socialists, and Lebanese Ba'thists in the south Lebanese resistance is for propaganda purposes. The Muslim followers of Imam Husayn are actively against the Zionist regime and they will continue this, but the others are only play-acting. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] What is your evaluation of the role of the Iranian Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] present in Lebanon, in the struggle against Israel?

[Al-Musawi] The role of the IRGC has been one to mobilize and train the Muslim people and to move them in a direction to face and confront the aggressors and heretics. Their role has been a blessed and revolutionary one and we hope that it will please the Lord and will continue.

[Correspondent] What do you think is the main reason for the separation and dissention within the ranks of the Palestinians?

[Al-Musawi] It is very clear that they chose a path other than that of the Lord. This is why they did not choose the correct path.

[Correspondent] I meant the question in a strategic sense.

[Al-Musawi] I cannot accept that my answer was not in connection with their strategy. Their strategy has to be Islamic. In other words, Yasir 'Arafat who is heading the PLO, has never thought about Islam and their mode of operations has never been Islamic.

He has always thought about "cantons" [provinces], the world, and a small Palestinian government. He has given up on Jerusalem, other places holy to Islam and the entire Palestinian land. His greed, his reliance on the East and West has caused him and his followers to deviate. This is why the seeds of dissent have been sown among their ranks and this is why there is a major fit among them now. Each one of them is striving to attain his own material and political gains. They never think about the interests of Islam, Muslims, or the Palestinian people. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] What do you think is now causing more rifts among them? [passage omitted]

[Al-Musawi] Some reactionary Arabs have infiltrated the PLO and have started to express their opinions. The real issue is that the leadership of the organization is not immune to this influence and in this manner the leadership of the PLO has been diverted from its line of jihad. While 'Arafat was carrying a weapon on his shoulder, other combatants and the Palestinian people continued their path of jihad behind him, but later we saw that he was carrying an olive branch alongside the weapon. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] How serious do you think the reentry of forces loyal to 'Arafat into West Beirut is? What kind of future do you predict for these forces? Do you think the entry of these forces has a revolutionary flavor or do you think it will aggravate the clashes?

[Al-Musawi] In general the forces loyal to 'Arafat have been present in the camps for a long time. They have always prepared themselves militarily to take part in the clashes which are politically considered acts of support for 'Arafat's policies. I have to add that fresh troops loyal to 'Arafat have entered the camps through the Phalangists and other leftist parties. In addition to guns and ammunition, some Islamic organizations have allowed some forces loyal to 'Arafat to enter the camps, although these organizations themselves were fighting against the Palestinians. In exchange for dollars, they allowed 'Arafat's men to get into the camps.

Do they have revolutionary motives or goals? I must say that at present they lack any type of revolutionary motive or aim. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] All the forces in Lebanon tell the Palestinians to go to the south to fight against Israel. If they do go and start to fight against Israel, will the Hizballah help them?

[Al-Musawi] We are sure of the participation of some combatant Palestinian elements in the struggle against the Zionist regime. We are certain that they will conduct armed operations against the Zionist regime. But we have our doubts that the Palestinian organizations would give their members orders to fight against Israel in the south. This means that we have doubts about the leadership of their organizations because their return to the area might mean a return to the old chaos and tensions of the past which made life miserable for the people. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] The rest of the forces in Lebanon do not allow the Palestinians to fight against Israel in the south. Your plans also include the destruction of Palestinian organizations. Will this plan not pull the Palestinian organizations toward a deadlock, and will this not cause more severe internal clashes?

[Al-Musawi] If the PLO wants to fight against Israel, of course we would not want such an organization to fall apart. But it seems that the PLO of today is not willing to fight. This is why we cannot trust the present leadership of the Palestinians. We also feel that the Palestinians have to come under the banner of Islam and to enter the struggle against Israel. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] With regard to the existing problems in Lebanon, what is your step-by-step plan to preserve the unity of Lebanon?

[Al-Musawi] To us, the unity of the Lebanese people is the unity of the oppressed and poor people of Lebanon, and not all those who live in Lebanon. Because inside Lebanon there may be Zionists and Crusader-types as well as the oppressed and poor, unity does not include them. It is the poor who have to be unified to stand against Zionists. In reality the struggle against the Zionist regime is the only way for unity for all the poor and the Muslims.

[Correspondent] Do you mean that there is no way to achieve unity among the Lebanese people?

[Al-Musawi] We cannot call that unity. That may be called coexistence and there may be a better name for it. We are willing to coexist with some of the groups who may not be allied with us in our struggle against Israel, on the condition that they do not cooperate in any way with the Israelis, and provided they do not create any kind of obstacle for us and for our struggle. How can we achieve unity or even coexist with the Phalangists? They have taken a position completely opposite our jihad-like stance with regard to the Zionists. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] What is the basic cultural job for the revolutionary elements in Lebanon

[Al-Musawi] Our fundamental effort is to raise thinking, free, and Islamic humans. For example, under the present circumstances, some say that if the Israelis pull out of south Lebanon, our war is over. We do not accept this. We have to make it understood in our society and among our young people that a struggle against the Zionist regime is one of the corner stones of our movement. Another example is that some say we are Muslim Lebanese. No, we are Muslims of the world and we have close links with other Muslims of the world. Our path and our method have been chosen by God and we must be recognized as a force that fights the oppressor. In other words, we are trying to form a society that will have fighting power against the Zionists. We have mental and moral problems and we have to work to solve them. We have to replace the disgraceful traditions and behavior copied from the West with Islamic customs and manner. [passage omitted]

U.S. Policies Blamed for Hostage Stalemate

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[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy appeared before a U.S. Senate committee and touched on the U.S. hostages issue. He referred to Syria during various parts of his testimony. It is not strange for U.S. officials to mention Syria because they — starting with President Reagan and ending with State Department Spokesman Kalb — are used to mentioning Syria in their statements, particularly when the United States is about to undertake a certain step in the region, or when U.S. policy is defeated — and how numerous its defeats in the region are!

U.S. officials rarely say something good about Syria. If they do so, they are obliged to do so because facts are stronger then illusions and hopes. Syria — which looks forward to establishing good relations with the United States within the framework of frank dealings, and on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in international affairs, and respect for conventions, charters, and international laws — is upset by the fact that U.S. officials, as Bush did during his recent visit to the region, level criticism and express dissatisfaction with Syrian policy.

Since U.S. policy in the region follows Israel's stands, it is very difficult to ensure Syria's satisfaction with such a policy, or to ensure U.S. satisfaction with Syria's policy,which is designed to attain a just, durable, and comprehensive peace in the region. This should be based on the UN Charter and UN resolutions, together with Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and recognition of the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people. This peace must be hammered out within the framework of the UN, through an international conference with the participation of all concerned sides, including the United States and the Soviet Union.

As Syria's principled postion is constant, and as the U.S position is totally biased toward Israel's aggression and occupation, it is natural for the two sides to confront each other and to have disputes. Yet this absolutely does not mean this must snowball into a clash. The doors of dialogue and discussion are open in light of current regional and international developments. Fighting through argument is better than provocations and challenges and resorting to threats and ultimatums, together with military demonstrations and muscle flexing.

Syria has always shown good intentions, but it can not give up its principled positions nor can it bargain over the principles of recovering territory and Arab rights. Syria can deal with all situations and can adopt a civilized style based on mutual respect, but refuses all kinds of threats and pressures. Past experiences prove that threats, ultimatums, and pressures are not suitable language for dealing with Syria. The attempts to intimidate Syria by resorting to the issue of terrorism in the first part of this year proved that Syria — which resists and denounces terrorism and helps its victims — will be affected by neither psychological war, nor by threats.

When Richard Murphy says before the U.S. Congress that Syria has no interest in kidnapping U.S. citizens he will thus be expressing just views about Syria in one of his few public appearances. His claim that Syria had no role in releasing Father Jenco ignores the facts. All those who claim Syria never exerted great efforts to release the hostages ignore the facts. The policies and postions of the U.S. rulers are to blame for the failure to make efforts for releasing the hostages successful. All those who are interested in the release of the hostages hope that the statements and the behavior of the U.S. rulers will not extend the detention of the hostages by the kidnappers.

AL-ITTIHAD Reports Delivery of MiG-29

JN170750 Doha QNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Aug (QNA) — Western diplomatic sources in Damascus have said that Syria has received the first group of the latest Soviet fighters, the multi-task MiG-29, as part of an agreement concluded with the USSR by which Syria will receive 80 such aircraft to reinforce its defensive capabilities. In a statement published in *Al-Ittihad* today, these sources said they recently managed to see this type of aircraft at a Syrian Air Force base. Thus, Syria becomes the first country outside the USSR to possess this type of advanced aircraft, whose combat capabilities equal those of the latest U.S. and western fighters such as the F-16, F-18, Mirage-2000, and Tornado.

Reportage on Israel-USSR Talks in Helsinki

Meeting Place Set

TA160810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The talks between Israel and the Soviet Union in Helsinki will take place in the meeting hall of the Finnish Foreign Affairs Ministry. The Soviets had earlier rejected a proposal that the talks take place at a guest house outside Helsinki. The talks will begin this coming Monday and last for 2 days.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the advance team of the Israeli delegation — the head of the delegation, Yehuda Horn, and the assistant spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, Ehud Gol — yesterday met with senior officials of the Finnish Foreign Affairs Ministry. The rest of the Israeli delegation will leave for Helsinki tomorrow morning. These include a translator and the person who handles the claims department of the Foreign Ministry's legal section.

The Soviet delegation will arrive in Helsinki tonight or tomorrow morning. Many journalists have already arrived in the Finnish capital. At the request of the Israeli team, communications services will operate until the late hours of the night.

Delegation Leaves for Helsinki

TA170914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Hanan Bar-On, the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, and two other members of the Israeli delegation to the talks with the Soviet Union, left this morning for Helsinki. The delegation chairman, Yehuda Horam, left for Helsinki 3 days ago. At the airport Mr Bar-On refused to say what his function at the talks would be.

Protests in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv

TA171030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] In Jerusalem and Tel Aviv there were demonstrations today against the Helsinki talks. Members of the Gush 'Ezyon settlements held a protest rally in front of the Prime Minister's Office, demanding to make any contacts with the Soviets conditional upon the release of prisoners of Zion. First and foremost they demand the release of Prisoner of Zion Yuli Edelstein. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that Ministers Moshe Arens and Yosef Shapira met the demonstrators and promised to try and influence the government.

In downtown Jerusalem a group of immigrants from the Soviet Union demonstrated this morning, blocking a central junction. They protested the Israeli Government's policy regarding the Helsinki talks.

In Tel Aviv members of the Tehiya Party demonstrated in front of the Labor Party and Herut Movement offices. They are demanding the recall of the delegation from Helsinki unless the issue of the Prisoners of Zion is raised.

Bar-On To Direct Talks

TA171035 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 17 Aug 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpts] Israel is sending Hanan Bar-On, the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, to participate in the consular talks with the Soviets in Helsinki. During his stay there Bar-On will be in the Israeli Embassy in Helsinki, from where he will direct the Israeli delegation, headed by Yehuda Horam. The decision to send Bar-On was taken in high-level consultations. [passage omitted]

Hanan Bar-On will directly brief Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the talks every day. Bar-On is considered to be the number two man in the Foreign Ministry, and is a close associate of Shamir. Yitzhaq Shamir regards Bar-On as "his man," and intends to post him as Israel's ambassador in Washington, in place of Me'ir Rosenne. [passage omitted]

Delegation Head Interviewed

TA171040 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1012 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Interview with Yehuda Horam, head of Israeli delegation to Helsinki talks, by special correspondent Yisra'el Segal, "this morning" in Helsinki — recorded]

[Text] [Horam] I know that we will present the government's positions as precisely as possible, and I hope that they [the Soviets] will present matters in such a way as to make it possible for the talks to continue in a comfortable and suitable atmosphere.

[Segal] I understand that so far there has been no direct contact with the Russians.

[Horam] Here in Helsinki, no.

[Segal] Has an agenda for the talks been determined yet?

[Horam] As far as we understand, they have decided what issues they want to discuss, and for our part, we have determined those subjects which we will raise in line with the instructions we received.

[Segal] Were any papers exchanged, or was it decided how long the talks would last and whether they would continue?

[Horam] Messages were exchanged which define the framework of the discussions, which also includes the time factor.

[Segal] In your opinion, will these talks be followed up?

[Horam] Yes, in one way or another this is expected. On the agenda, for example, is the possibility that a delegation of theirs will come to Israel...

[Segal, interrupting] And afterward?

[Horam] ... to specifically examine things which we will touch on in a general manner here.

[Segal] Has the possibility of our delegation going to Moscow also been discussed?

[Horam] It will be discussed.

Document on Soviet Jews

TA180432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The talks between Israeli and Soviet representatives will open this morning in the government compound in Helsinki. The talks are expected to last 2 days. No agenda has yet been set and the spokesman for the Israeli delegation said that this will be the first item that will be discussed. The Israeli delegation will present the Soviet delegation with a special document on the predicament of the Soviet Jews. This has been learned by our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh. The document was formulated in Jerusalem following extensive consultations and was phrased in a diplomatic yet firm style. In its document, Israel states that it represents the Soviet Jews and is responsible for them. Israel believes that the Jews are entitled to observe their national, religious, and cultural rights; maintain contact with fellow Jews in other countries; and realize their right to return to their homeland. It is not clear whether or not the Soviet delegation will agree to accept the document, but in verbal contacts, the Israeli representatives will demand the release of the Prisoners of Zion and the reunification of people who were not allowed to join their families.

Talks Begin After Delay

TA180910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The talks between Israel and the Soviet Union started at the offices of the Council of State approximately 2 hours ago, after a 30-minute delay. Our envoy Yisra'el Segal reports that the three members of the Israeli delegation, accompanied by an adviser, were first to arrive. They parked their car at the entrance gate and walked to the conference building. They were applauded and welcomed by several Israeli tourists singing "Hevenu Shalom 'Aleykhem" ["we bring peace onto you," a popular Israeli-Jewish song]. One of the tourists carried a placard inscribed with the call: "Let My People Go."

Immediately afterward, the two Soviet representatives arrived. Their car whisked past the people waiting nearby and parked near the entrance to the building.

Yehuda Horam, the head of the Israeli delegation, told our correspondent that the delay in opening the talks was initiated by the Soviets. Right now, the participants are discussing the agenda and the topics for discussion. It is not clear whether another round will be held in the afternoon.

First Session Ends

TA180946 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0932 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The meeting in Helsinki between the Israeli and Soviet delegations ended a short while ago. It lasted approximately 90 minutes. The Soviets left by car, while the Israelis again chose to leave the building on foot to allow the many photographers to take their pictures. They entered the car only when they reached the nearby road. The Soviets changed something from their manner of arrival; this time they rolled down their car windows, permitting the photographers to take their pictures. Right now, it is not yet clear when the deliberations will resume. The two delegations returned to their respective embassies to report on this morning's session. As you may gather, we still have no details on the content of the talks.

No Second Meeting Scheduled

TA181026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1010 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Report from Helsinki by Yisra'el Segal — live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A few moments after they ended their meeting, Ehud Gol, the spokesman for the Israeli delegation, said the following:

[Begin recording] [Gol] [Sentence indistinct] We exchanged views. At this point I cannot divulge any details. The contacts will continue this afternoon. There will be a follow-up to the contacts, but I would not like to elaborate at this stage.

[Unindentified correspondent] How did the Soviets react to the demand that the Jews of the Soviet Union be released?

[Gol] I would not like to add any further details right now. As I said, the contacts will continue and [words indistinct] a little bit later. [end recording]

Right now the delegation, accompanied by the Foreign Ministry's Hanan Bar-On, is in session, analyzing the outcome of the first meeting. We have learned that no other session is scheduled for today, so that at this point we have more questions than answers and cannot tell whether a new opening has been created or whether it was discovered that the gap in the positions is so wide as to be unbridgeable.

'Crisis'; Talks 'Deadlocked'

TA181054 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1049 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Helsinki talks have reached a crisis, and the talks may not resume. Sources associated with the talks said a short while ago that there is no certainty that the meeting between Israel and the Soviet Union will be followed up. A source in the Israeli Embassy in Helsinki noted that a working session was held this morning, but he did not say whether the talks would resume. To repeat, according to reports that are reaching the newsdesk this very moment, the talks appear deadlocked and they will not continue.

Breakdown Denied

TA181107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1056 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Israeli-Soviet encounter in Helsinki ended immediately after the first meeting, which was not the original plan. The Soviet representatives announced through the Finnish news agency that the talks have ended. Sources in the Israeli delegation have told our correspondent that the talks have definitely not broken down. Our correspondent reports that the two delegates held a substantive 90-minute debate. The Soviets wish to dispatch a delegation which will comprise six diplomats and two accompanying people to Israel in October to carry out a survey of Soviet property in Israel. Yehuda Horam, the head of the Israeli delegation, read to the Soviet delegation the demand that the Soviet Jews be released. The representatives took note of this and even agreed to accept the document. As for a visit by an Israeli delegation to Moscow in October to preserve the principle of reciprocity, the Soviets replied that they were not authorized to give an answer to this, and that the follow-up of the contacts on this matter will be held through the usual channels, which is to say through the Finnish and Netherlands Embassies, which represent the countries' interests.

Delegation Returning

TA181310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Israel's delegation to the Helsinki talks is returning to Israel. This was announced by Ehud Gol, the spokesman of the Israeli delegation. It has been reported that the spokesman of the Israeli Embassy in Helsinki stated that additional contacts should be expected but he would not elaborate. Contrary to plans, the talks ended 90 minutes after they began. Both sides announced that the talks would not continue but did not provide any explanations.

Reciprocal Visits After Talks

TA170940 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Dani'el Dagan]

[Excerpt] Shortly after the preparatory talks in Helsinki which begin tomorrow, a Soviet delegation will arrive in Israel and an Israeli Foreign Ministry delegation will leave for Moscow. The Soviet representatives to the Helsinki talks have already made it clear that their government did not give them permission to discuss non-consular matters; after all, it was for consular reasons that they asked to visit Israel. The Israeli representatives responded by saying that they were instructed by their government to present the problem of free emigration, the distressing matter of the prisoners of Zion, and the anti-Zionist propaganda during the talks. Jerusalem, however, does not expect that as a result of this, discussions will be held on these matters; rather, the delegations will probably straight away get down to concluding technical details connected with the Soviet delegation's visit to Israel, for which reason the meeting in Helsinki was convened.

Today Yitzhaq Shalaf, a representative of the Foreign Ministry's Claims Department, will join the Israeli delegation.

Differences of opinion between the two delegations emerged over the extent of media coverage. The Soviets wanted the talks to be given a routine character and to be held in one of the Finnish Foreign Ministry buildings. The Israelis demanded that the talks be held in a hotel on the outskirts of Helsinki in order to emphasize the fact that the talks were direct ones, and not under the aegis of the Finnish Government, which represents Soviet interests in Israel. While Israel sent Ehud Gol, assistant spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, to handle the wide media coverage, the Soviets announced that they would object to press and television photographers photographing the meeting and even the opening of the discussions, as is usually the case in talks of this kind.

In Jerusalem it is expected that on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, the Soviets will make a gesture and release several prisoners of Zion. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Satisfied

TA181239 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1233 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] This afternoon the Foreign Ministry expressed satisfaction with the results of the brief round of talks Israel and the Soviet Union conducted in Helsinki. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said that Israel expects contacts with the Soviet Union to continue in the wake of the round of talks held today.

Political sources told our correspondent 'Oz Frankel that the cessation of the talks after just one session is not surprising and that it had been clear from the outset that they would be technical and brief talks.

Reportage on Economic Plan, CPI, Budget Cuts

CPI Zero Percent

TA151110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The consumer price index [CPI] for July remained unchanged: 0 percent. The data released by the Central Bureau of Statistics indicate that last months's outstanding price rises in the health services and in the culture and entertainment sphere were offset by decreases in the prices of housing, vegetables, and fruits. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that since the introduction of the economic plan prices on the economy increased by 24 percent. The annual rate of inflation since the beginning of 1986 is about 15 percent. No cost of living increment will be paid in the next salary.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres reacted with satisfaction to the July CPI which marks the end of a year since the introduction of the economic plan.

Peres Pleased

TA151125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1045 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the July CPI — recorded by telephone]

[Text] [Sukenik] A short while ago we asked for Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' reaction to the July consumer price index [CPI].

[Peres] Personally speaking, this is the most beautiful birthday present one can receive. Practically speaking though, the importance of this CPI is that it shows how far we can go. If we act correctly and do not get diverted from our set path we can indeed bring about stabilization in the economy. This is a condition for economic growth which, in turn, is a condition for independence. Namely, one should see the index in its full context. The CPI for July 1985 was 27.5 percent, and the index today points out the big change Israel has gone through. The main message is it is up to us, we can make things change and happen.

[Sukenik] We further asked Prime Minister Peres whether the time has come for changes in the economic plan now that inflation has stabilized on low levels.

[Peres] Yes. We have to introduce changes in the economic structure, in taxation and in the capital market. These change are, on the whole, less painful than those we effected in the past.

Tax Reform 'Goal'

TA151020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said today that one of the most important goals to reach in order to move on to the stage of economic growth is tax reform. At a meeting with the president of the Union of Chambers of Commerce, the prime minister said that tax reform is not only a U.S. target, but is also shared by Israel.

Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that Dani Gillerman, the president of the Union of Chambers of Commerce, presented the prime minister with a program for the reduction of the tax burden by between 15 and 40 percent.

Shultz' Suggestions Rejected

TA160845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Histadrut General Secretary Qeysar rejects the recommendations by the U.S. secretary of state not to raise wages. Secretary Qeysar said that although Secretary Shultz is Israel's friend, the message of recommendations he sent to the prime minister is somewhat offensive. On another matter he said that after the rotation, just as now, the Histadrut will take care to follow a restrained, professional policy. The Histadrut is not interested in struggles, so cooperation with the government will continue as long as there are no attempts to score achievements at the expense of the workers. The Histadrut secretary talked with our correspondent Tal Rabina.

Peres Praises Shultz

TA161923 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is about to present the U.S. Administration with a new economic plan for resuming growth in the Israeli economy. Mr Peres believes that tomorrow the government will approve the proposal to cut approximately 420 million shekels from the state budget, despite the opposition of many ministers. Immediately after this decision is made, the prime minister will answer the letter he received from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in which the latter raised proposals for a new and daring economic plan. Our economic affairs correspondent 'Oded Shahar spoke with Prime Minister Shimon Peres:

[Begin recroding][Shahar] Does not this letter actually constitute a dictate to Israel regarding the economic steps it should take?

[Peres] God forbid. I think that Mr Shultz is interested in the Israeli economy, just as an Israeli economist; the issue really fascinates him. I think the Americans are very proud about being partners in working out our plan, and Shultz' recommendations come from a real friend, a truly real friend, a real friend who understands economics.

[Shahar] But in these recommendations the real friend sets a timetable, and asks us to act urgently?

[Peres] He is only proposing. He is not asking anything of us, or setting conditions for us. He says that for our own good it is desirable that we act quickly, and this is my opinion as well. There are no contradictions between us. This is not a unique letter; we are continually talking and holding negotiations, and we cannot ignore the fact that the Americans have helped us reach our stability.

[Shahar] Mr Prime Minister, the rotation will take place in 2 months; do you intend to continue directing the economy, or will you give this job to the next prime minister, Minister Yitzhaq Shamir?

[Peres] We have a real problem here, which is not a personal problem of mine. Until now the government has been divided in the economic sphere in a rather problamatic way: A majority of the economic ministries were in the hands of the Likud, with a few in the hands of the Alignment. I assume that my personal involvement created a certain balance in this issue. We will have a real problem in creating a situation in which the two large parties share responsibility for the economy. However, this is not a personal problem.

[Shahar] Do you intend, for this reason, to get involved or to demand a well-defined economic post?

[Peres] I do not know whether I am looking for a well-defined economic post, but I am a representative of a large party in Israel which has social commitments and a world view, and these commitments and views have contributed quite a lot to bringing about our economic stability. We stopped the reckless and extravagant populism and returned to earth, and in whatever post I serve in the government this responsibility will not be taken away from me. [end recording]

Nisim Comments

TA151243 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1050 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Interview with Finance Minister Moshe Nisim on the July CPI by Gadi Sukenik — live, over the telephone]

[Text][Sukenik] Good day to you, Mr Finance Minister. What is your reaction to the zero consumer price index [CPI]?

[Nisim] I would advise everyone not to become complacent about this CPI. We should still exercise self-restraint, so that today's relative stability becomes permanent. The index clearly indicates that the public need not rush out to buy things. There is no need for exaggerated consumption or the drawing of credit for consumption. Our policy today is first and foremost intended to guarantee the stability of the economy. All of our activity these past months was aimed at guaranteeing this stability; I am referring to the issues of wages and the budget. If we safely pass through this stage, I hope we will be able to move from stability to the stage of economic recovery.

[Sukenik] Mr Finance Minister, are you afraid it will in fact be the ministers who will become too complacent as a result of this index, and will oppose the additional budget cut you are to raise in the Cabinet this Sunday?

[Nisim] I think this index should help the ministers understand that the budget cut is not only positive — or rather necessary — but also possible. The lower the indexes are, the more surplus we will have in the budget. This year's budget is based on a 16-percent inflation rate, after all. If the inflation rate during the present fiscal year, or by the end of this year, is lower than 16 percent — and this is not impossible, indeed — the budget cut will not be as painful as they may feel it is today. Therefore I believe this index can only help, and not disrupt, the very vital process of restoring the state budget to its original framework.

[Sukenik] Mr Finance Minister, we have heard recently about advice from Washington about renewing the economic growth process. Now that we are stabilizing inflation, has the time indeed come for reforms in the economic plan so that we can indeed move into the economic growth stage?

[Nisim] The policy I outlined in recent months was one of maintaining and solidifying economic stability. It is only from the point of stability that one can proceed forward. If, with God's help, stability is indeed achieved — as is indicated today by the wage agreements and by, I hope, the budget cut that will be decided on this Sunday — then surely the time has come to prepare the ground for economic growth. I said this a few months ago. I said this in the Cabinet meeting last Sunday, and I am repeating this today: If there is restraint in the budget and in consumption, then we can surely begin to think of reforms. In the Treasury we have been considering the idea of reforms in taxation as well as in the capital market for several weeks. I hope that a decline in inflation will also lead to a decrease in interest rates. This may, in turn, help us to begin the process of economic recovery.

We did not view the letter from the U.S. secretary of state as intervention in our domestic affairs, since Israel and the United States have been holding a dialogue for some time now. This is a matter-of-fact, internal dialogue, devoid of any dictate regarding the economic process in Israel. This is not objectionable. Secretary Shultz' advice does not seem to us as a dictate. Its content also, at least as far as I am concerned, is very acceptable since it is compatible with our own thinking. Incidentally, we said this to the delegation which discusses economic issues with us when it visited Israel in June. Reforms in taxation, in the capital market, and in the structure of employment are all very vital and will lead to economic recovery. We see eye-to-eye on this, and from now on we will have to act for the achievement of these objectives. [words indistinct] depends of course on the budget cut, since otherwise reforms in taxation and the capital market cannot be effected.

[Sukenik] On the assumption that the budget will in the end be cut, how long will it take the government to implement these reforms?

[Nisim] I estimate the reform in the capital market to begin this year, and the reform in taxation to take place next year. This is a big aspiration which calls for courage. We will conduct matters thoughtfully, cautiously, and courageously. We will want to bring about the implementation of these reforms since it is only in this way that we can begin to bring about economic recovery.

Shultz To Support Call for Elections Before Rotation

JN161820 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 16 (WAKH) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will support Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres if the latter calls for general elections before he switches jobs with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir under a government rotation agreement, the UAE Arabic language daily *Al-Ittihad* said.

Quoting Palestinian sources who said they acquired the information from Israeli Government circles, the paper said Shultz' tour will take place before the start of October, during which he will back Peres in case he calls for general elections.

The issue had been discussed between the US State Department and Peres, before he made his surprise trip to Morocco last month, the sources were quoted as saying.

They said although the recent Mideast tour by U.S. Vice President George Bush had helped improve the image of the Israeli premier, it did not encourage him to take the risk of calling for the elections.

Cabinet Approves Budget Cuts

TA171852 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Interview with Finance Minister Moshe Nisim by economic affairs correspondent 'Oded Shahar at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Shahar] The Cabinet session has just ended and instead of approving a cut of 475 million shekels, the Cabinet decided to slash only 320 million shekels and to partially freeze government contracts. Good evening to you, Mr Finance Minister Moshe Nisim.

[Nisim] First of all I must correct you. The proposal had been to cut 475 million shekels whereas the cut approved is for 320 million shekels plus the cut in the defense budget, which is yet to be agreed upon. Consequently, the final cut will be close to what I thought and proposed. As for the freeze on government contracts, it was not our intention to acquire funds by freezing contracts. The intention this time was to make sure that the cuts are implemented.

[Shahar] Hence, what you are saying is that there has been no compromise?

[Nisim] There was no compromise whatsoever. My proposal to the Cabinet was accepted in full — lock, stock, and barrel.

[Shahar] Is the cut approved this evening the first step in a new economic program?

[Nisim] There is no doubt that this is a vital and essential step on the way to healing the economy. Henceforth we will have to give thought to reforms in taxation, the capital market, the employment structure, and expanding the provate sector at the expense of the public sector — that is, leading the economy to better days. All this will take place after we have solidified — and this is now in progress — the process of economic stabilization.

[Shahar] Mr Finance Minister, will you present the U.S. Administration with an economic program next month?

[Nisim] I do not think I will present it with an economic program. I will present the U.S. secretary of state with our ideas about continuing the process of economic recovery, the gist of which must be paving the road to resumed economic growth.

[Shahar] To sum up this interview, could you briefly tell us what these cuts actually mean to each of us?

[Nisim] They mean that we must go on exercising restraint. This will not be easy and we may have to lead a more frugal life, but it must be done for the sake of stability, the economy, and ultimately for the good of the individual worker and everybody in Israel.

[Shahar] Mr Finance Minister, I thank you very much.

IAI, Grumman To Sign Agreement for Marketing Lavi

TA160830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Within a few days the Israeli Aircraft Industries [IAI] will sign an agreement with the Grumman Aerospace Corporation of the U.S. on cooperation for marketing the Lavi plane overseas. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has learned that a delegation of the Grumman Corporation visited Israel a few weeks ago and expressed the desire to tighten cooperation with the IAI on marketing affairs as well. The Grumman Corporation produces the wings and tail of the Lavi aircraft. Sources in the IAI believe that the agreement will strengthen its commitment to the project. It also runs counter to the tendency of the Pentagon to find alternatives to the Lavi.

Talk of Agreement 'Premature'

TA170655 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by defense correspondent Avi Hoffmann]

[Text] The Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] has concluded a preliminary arrangement on cooperation in the production of IAI's Lavi fighter-bomber with the giant Grumman aircraft company of America, *The Jerusalem Post* learned last night. If IAI succeeds in signing a full co-production agreement with Grumman this could rescue Israel's most costly economic enterprise from the legions of opponents, both inside and outside the country, that are trying to stop the project.

However, an IAI source warned that the arrangement concluded last week with a visiting Grumman team was only "a memorandum of understanding" and that it was "premature" to talk of an agreement. The source did admit that progress had been made and that the memorandum spoke of Grumman's possible "entry" into the Lavi programme. The source stressed that nothing had yet been concluded and that negotiations were still in progress. He said the arrangement with Grumman was one of a series of contacts with major American manufacturers.

Grumman, however, has always been a likely candidate for a co-production agreement since it is already a major contractor for the Lavi. It is responsible for the development of the high-technology components of the wings and tail plane of the aircraft as well as for establishing a local factory for the production of these components. Since it is already involved in cooperative agreements in the production of the Lavi, the next logical step is co-production.

Such a partnership could be a giant step forward for Israel's next generation warplane, constantly under attack from critics at home and powerful opponents in the U.S., who contend that the project imposes an intolerable burden on the country's economy. The Lavi, due to fly for the first time in less than two months, is heavily supported by U.S. funding.

Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has gone on record as saying that Israel was actively seeking an American manufacturer to join IAI as an equal partner for the development and production of the Lavi. In addition to the direct financial and technological aid a large American aerospace company such as Grumman could provide, a vast export market would open in the U.S. and elsewhere. So far, the only customer for the Lavi is the Israel Air Force, and there is talk of cutting back the original order of 300 planes, which would definitely make it economically unfeasible.

Grumman builds the powerful F-14 fighter for the U.S. Navy and is the manufacturer of the Hawkeye and Mohawk electronic intelligence aircraft in service with the IAF.

Co-production with the Americans has always been on the cards and, in Rabin's words, Israel has seen the Lavi as "a joint project between IAI and the aeronautical industry in the U.S." Over 120 American subcontractors are involved in the development of major systems, including the engine.

An industry source noted that the U.S. armed services currently use several aircraft originally developed outside America. The IAI itself supplies, on lease, two squadrons of Kfir fighters to the U.S. Navy.

The U.S. does not have a high-performance strike aircraft in development for the 1990s and after. The Lavi fits the bill, said the source, noting that several U.S. congressmen, including presidential hopeful Jack Kemp, are lobbying for more active American participation in the Lavi programme.

Prime Minister Peres To Visit Cameroon 'Next Week'

TA180435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will next week travel to the capital of the West African state of Cameroon. The prime minister has been invited by Cameroon's President Paul Biya in a formal visit marking the renewal of diplomatic relations with Jerusalem. Cameroon broke ties with Israel after the 1973 Yom Kippur war. No more details about the prime minister's trip have been revealed.

Corfu Invited to International Congress in Fes

TA160855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Transportation Minister Hayim Corfu will take part in a congress of the International Organization for Public Transport which will take place in Fes, Morocco, in the winter. The invitation was sent by the Belgian secretary of the organization with the knowledge and approval of the Moroccan authorities. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On reports that this is the first time that an Israeli minister has been invited to participate in an international congress to be convened in an Arab country.

'Veteran' Polish Diplomat To Head Tel Aviv Office

TA171110 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by Noah Klieger]

[Text] Tadeusz Kwiatkowski, a veteran diplomat, will head the Polish "interests office" which will be opened in Tel Aviv next month.

Kwiatkowski is not a new face in Israel. In 1967, when relations between the two countries were cut, he was serving as first secretary of the Polish Embassy in Israel.

The Polish diplomat will head a representation which will be made up of members of the Foreign, Trade, and Culture Ministries. In the first stage the Polish delegation will be located in the P.K.O. bank (the Polish bank which continued to operate in Israel even after relations were cut) on Allenby St in Tel Aviv.

At the same time the Israeli delegation, which will be similar to the Polish delegation, will leave for Warsaw, where it will be located in the building in which the Israeli Embassy was located until relations were cut.

Israeli Central Bank Governor To Visit Hungary

TA170650 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Bank of Israel Governor Mikha'el Bruno is due to visit Hungary at the end of the month, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned. Bruno will travel in his capacity as president of the International Econometric Society which is due to convene there.

Sources at the Central Bank said yesterday that Bruno's visit had been planned long before he became governor. The sources said they did not know whether Bruno would meet Hungarian officials. They insisted that no special significance should be attached to the trip.

Health Minister: No Medical Ties With Egypt

TA151306 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Menahem Horowitz]

[Excerpt] Health Minister Mordekhay Gur said yesterday that his ministry's attempts to fit into the normalization process with Egypt and to develop a bilateral relationship in the medical sphere have so far been unsuccessful. Minister Gur, who toured the Golan Heights, said that the Egyptian Medical Association has very close contacts with Arab countries and is consistent in its opposition to the peace accords. [passage omitted]

Ambassador in Vienna To Be Replaced With Charge

TA171120 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Mikha'el Elitzur, Israel's ambassador in Austria, will continue to serve in his post until the day after the rotation. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has recently extended Elitzur's term in office. Elitzur was scheduled to return to Israel during August.

On the basis of a decision which has received the blessing of the Knesset's special committee on Waldheim, the level of the Israeli representation in Vienna is to be lowered to the rank of charge d'affaires, this following Ambassador Elitzur's retirement. Gid'on Yarden, one of the veteran diplomats in the Foreign Ministry, has already been appointed to that post.

Despite the fact that Elitzur has already reached the age of retirement, Shamir has decided to extend his term, in this way leaving to Shim'on Peres the job of lowering the level of Israeli representation in Vienna, all this in order to prevent an Israeli official from having to present his credentials to President Waldheim.

South African Jews Continue Investments in Israel

TA171315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Israel and South Africa have agreed to continue the arrangement allowing South African Jews to transfer funds for investment in Israel. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that next year South African Jews will be permitted to transfer to Israel approximately 40 million rands. The agreement was reached in talks in Pretoria. The Israeli economic delegation was headed by Dr 'Imanu'el Sharon. The talks also dealt with the credit given by South Africa to Israel for importing coal, as well as the fishing concessions enjoyed by Israeli companies in South African waters.

UN Request for Partial Lebanon Withdrawal Rejected

TA160500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Israel has turned down another UN request for a partial withdrawal from the security zone in southern Lebanon. The request was made by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at a meeting in New York with Israel's ambassador to the United Nations.

Shin Bet Chief To Continue; Replacement Postponed

TA151225 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] The Shin Bet chief who has resigned will continue in his post even though his replacement has already been decided on. Despite the criticism voiced by both police and political circles over the fact that the Shin Bet head will continue in his post during the police investigation, it has been learned from political circles that the prime minister and the vice prime minister decided to postpone the replacement process so that it would not appear to be a suspension.

POST on 'Jockeying' For IDF Top Echelon Positions

TA170715 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Avi Hoffman: "Jockeying for the Army's Top Job"]

[Text] There is no doubt of the consternation in the media at last week's announcement in the top echelons of the Israeli Defence Forces only six months after a previous reshuffle. But there is less certainty that the dismay in the press reflected widespread disgruntlement in the armed services.

What is certain is that the latest round of appointments signals the final round in the battle for the plum IDF job — the position of chief of general staff [CGS]. With CGS Rav-Aluf [Lieutenant General] Moshe Levi due to retire in the spring (though his term could be extended for another year), the main contenders for the job are veteran major-generals Deputy CGS Aluf [Major General] Dan Shomron (Defence Minister Rabin's favourite), and Ground Corps Command Head Aluf [Major General] Amir Drori (Levi's choice), with former O/C [Officer in Command] Northern Command Aluf Ori-Or waiting on the sidelines.

The story broke late last week when it was announced that Drori would replace Shomron, while O/C Southern Command Aluf [Major General] Uri Sagi would take over the GCC, with Aluf [Major General] Yitzhaq Mordekhay leaving the IDF Training Department to replace Sagi in the south.

Both Sagi and Mordekhay have served less than half a year in their respective positions, and moving them was seen by some military sources as indicating a lack of planning at the top. A few retired generals were quoted in the press as terming Levi's decision "stupid," a "foul-up", and a "chaotic mess." These comments were taken as justification for front-page banner headlines.

That this is the August silly season, with not much in the way of big news, might also have had something to do with the way the matter was handled.

There is no doubt, as Levi freely admits, that some harm will be caused to Southern Command and the Training Department because of the game of musical chairs being played with their commanders. But Levi stoutly defends his move by saying that the greater good of the GCC was his foremost concern.

The context for all this is the time-honoured IDF principle of rotation. No one, not even the best of generals, stays in the top ranks much past the age of 50. So in the IDF, a man in the prime of life and at the height of his powers, must constantly be looking ahead to see what spots are available and looking back over his shoulder to see which up-and-coming "youngster" is getting ready to overtake him.

There are obvious and proven advantages in this continuous rejuvenation of the IDF ranks. But there are also problems with politicking for positions of power, and appointments are a standard topic in IDF drawing rooms.

The origins of the present storm in a teacup about the latest round of appointments lie in the previous round, in which heads of the territorial commands (including Sagi) were named. That had been preceded by months of negotiation and jockeying for power.

But, at that time, the problem of who would head the GCC was left unresolved. Levi was insistent on getting an officer of the highest calibre to head the command in order to consolidate this important arm of the service after its stormy birth only three years ago. Or, Levi's original choice, declined the offer possibly because he thought it would hamper his chance of getting the top job.

So Levi was left with a problem. With the second rank of appointments (heads of the territorial commands, who are then next in line as candidates for CGS) out of the way, he had to address himself to the issue of his immediate successor. Levi had to find a replacement for Drori so as to move him up to Deputy CGS, thus giving him an equal opportunity with Shomron. The issue was becoming more and more urgent as Levi's term approached its scheduled end.

Levi turned his eyes south. Once the most prestigious, Southern Command is now something of a backwater; and with some arm-twisting, Levi was able to persuade Sagi that it would nothurt his careeer to head the GCC. This left the southern post vacant and Mordekhay jumped at the chance since the Training Department, also once a powerful fiefdom, has lost much of its power with the emergence of the GCC, which has taken over many of its functions.

This put into motion the latest reshuffle, and much as it may temporarily impair the smooth running of two (less crucial) commands, the army is not (or should not be) such a hidebound institution that a couple of new commanders put it in a tizzy. In wartime, which is after all the real test of an army, many changes of command occur (due to death, injury or other causes), without the organization crumbling.

The bottom line is, as Levi puts it, "We are dealing with human beings, thank goodness, and the human factor has to be taken into account." On the other hand, he stresses, the motives of the critics are not always the purest.

Family Reunifications Approved for 'Id al-Adha

TA151841 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Civilian Administration in the territories has approved approximately 214 requests for family reunification submitted by inhabitants of the territories. The requests were approved as a humanitarian gesture on the occasion of the 'Id al-Adha Muslim celebration, which began today. Our correspondent notes that the Civilian Administration is holding thousands of additional requests that are not being approved; this is because the declared policy at present is to minimize the number of permits for family reunification. [passage omitted]

TANJUG Reports on Political Draft Document

LD141630 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1022 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 14 (TANJUG) — The Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East crisis and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict, stresses a draft political document drawn up by Zimbabwe for the coming eighth nonaligned summit in Harare. The draft expresses the Nonaligned Movement's solidarity with the Arab Frontline States and affirms that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The nonaligned condemn the "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel which enhances the aggressive and expansionist role of the Israeli regime.

The nonaligned urge the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, and the permanent members of the UN Security Council. The draft also condemns Israel's invasion of Lebanon and demands the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Lebanese territories.

Speaking of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, the draft deplores the delay in convening the conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo. This has led to the escalation of foreign military presence in the region against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean that the region be declared a zone of peace. The nonaligned will continue their efforts to ensure that the conference be held at the earliest possible date, but not later than 1988.

On the question of Europe, the draft gives priority to Cyprus, supporting the endeavours to preserve the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonaligned status of the country, and calling for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops.

In the view of the nonaligned, the Mediterranean region is the scene of military pressures and continuous bloc confronation. The Mediterranean should be transformed into a zone of peace, security and cooperation, stresses the draft and welcomes the meeting of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries' foreign ministers scheduled for this year.

Where Latin American and Caribbean issues are concerned, the nonaligned express their solidarity with Nicaragua's struggle to preserve its national independence. They welcome the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group and reiterate their conviction that it represents an authentic regional initiative to solve the Central American crisis by political means. The nonaligned also call for the elimination of all foreign military bases, especially in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Malvinas Islands. They acclaim the Haitian people's struggle for the full restoration of their human rights and civil liberties. The people of Haiti have the right to decide on their own political and economic system.

The draft also expresses solidarity with the Chilean people's legitimate aspiration to recover their freedom and basic human rights and to re-establish the policy of nonalignment pursued by President Salvador Allende.

For the first time, a nonaligned summit document devotes a chapter to international terrorism. The nonaligned condemn all acts of terrorism, whether perpetrated by individuals, groups or states. Terrorism endangers innocent human lives and the nonaligned are resolved to combat the evil with all possible legal means. But they stress that the right of liberation movements, especially in South Africa, Namibia, and Palestine, to self-determination and independence must be recognized.

In conclusion, the draft political document focuses on endeavours to establish the new international information and communication order. The nonaligned support the action program adopted in Havana for the further development of the nonaligned countries news agencies pool and the new project of economic information of the pool (Ecopol). They also support the further development of the broadcasting organization of the nonaligned countries.

Economic Draft Declaration Viewed

LD171435 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1250 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 17 (TANJUG) — The widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, as well as the lack of change in [words indistinct] and inequitable international economic system are the basic causes of the current international economic crisis. The nonaligned countries therefore insist on the necessity of a serious and equitable political North-South dialogue with a view to starting the process of the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

This was stated in a draft economic declaration prepared for the eighth nonaligned summit opening in Harare early next month by Zimbabwe as host of the conference.

In the draft's preamble the nonaligned countries noted the lack of progress in dealing with the problems of the world economic crisis in spite of the highly flexible, positive, and constructive proposals submitted by the nonaligned and other developing countries in the period from the seventh summit in Delhi (March 1983) to date, notably through a series of international organizations (GATT, UNCTAD, and others).

The draft notes that some of the developed countries come out against multilateralism more and more [word indistinct] and offer bilateral negotiations only, while deliberately neglecting the interdependence in the world economy and the necessity of political will for dealing with current economic problems. The nonaligned countries therefore insist on serious political and economic negotiations, on abstaining from coercive measures and discrimination in bilateral arrangements.

Peace, disarmament, and development are interrelated and progress in one sector will enable consolidation in the others, points out the draft.

Along with a call to negotiations, the nonaligned recommend also to the developing countries the widest possible programme of mutual cooperation, so as to achieve an even higher level of collective self-reliance.

The second chapter, dealing with the world economic situation, sets out a concrete assessment of this situation, which most seriously affects the nonaligned and other developing countries. The crisis is not merely a cyclical phenomenon but a symptom of deeprooted structural imbalances influencing the inequitable position of the developing countries. It is also aggravated by the shortsighted economic policy considerations of some developed countries, resulting in the increasingly frequent world economic disruptions. In some cases the developed countries are trying to transfer the cost of their readjustment primarily to the developing countries

The developing countries are affected by the [word indistinct] prices of primary commodities, spreading protectionism, and the enormous financial burden of external debt principal and interest payments.

Concerned at the serious international political dimensions of the world economic crisis, the nonaligned countries recommend that the most substantial assistance be made accessible to the developing countries along with the largest possible flows of financial resources. They deplored the fact that the Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme, calling on the developed countries to allocate 0.7 per cent of their GNP in favour of the developing countries, has remained largely unfulfilled. Also essential is an economic adjustment in the developing countries hampered by international credit and financial institutions. The nonaligned countries therefore insist on the adoption of urgent concrete measures for restructuring the world monetary, financial, and trade systems to the benefit of both the developed and the underdeveloped countries. Positive corrections in these sectors would ease the conditions for the opening of negotiations on the establishment of the New International Economic Order. These negotiations must be global and held within the framework of the United Nations.

LIBYA

'Masses of South' Welcome Al-Qadhdhafi Visit

LD181009 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT 18 Aug 86

[All place-names as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 13, Shahr Hannibal 18, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The masses of south Great al-Jamahiriyah have taken to the streets to welcome the leader of victory and defiance. They are the inhabitants of the areas of Tamnahit, Samno, Zighin, Brak, Zulwaz, Azwiya, Tamzawah, Qimqum, Aqar Walmahruqah, al-Iyun, Qadqod, Al-Zahra', Nazik, Al-Mansorah, Adri, Al-Qardaho al-Mishashi', Qirah and Al-Shati'.

The welcoming masses have expressed their great happiness to see their leader expressing the permanent cohesion between the leader and the people.

In their human waves amassed along the road passed by the leader these masses have renewed their pledge to be faithful and devoted to the Great al-Fateh Revolution through their loud chants defying the arrogance of crusading USA, Zionism and reaction. They chanted aloud 'Down [word indistinct] With USA and Britain' raising the green banners — the symbol of life and development and lifting the big photographs and portraits of the leader and placards stressing that the Libyan Arab people are all Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Chirac, Hosts Dinner

LD160148 Paris Domestic Service in French
0100 GMT 16 Aug 86

[tExt] Prime Minister Jacques Chirac was received by King Hassan II in Rabat last night. Their talks covered cooperation between France and Morocco, the situation of Moroccan immigrants in France, and Middle East problems. After the talks, the Moroccan king gave a dinner in honor of the French prime minister.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Returns From USSR Visit 15 Aug

JN161022 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 16m SUNA — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi arrived here yesterday concluded a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

While there, Al-Mahdi held talks with the deputy chairman of the Soviet Supreme Presidium, his Soviet counterpart and the chairman of the republic of Uzbek.

In arrival statement, Al-Mahdi described the visit as successful in all domains in its first stage which would be followed by future visits to regulate the bilateral relations.

He added that maintaining of relations with the Soviet Union is inevitable in view of its position as a superpower.

Al-Mahdi commended the receptive response of the Soviet Union saying that Sudan deals with all states on the basis of mutual interest.

He added that the Soviet Union and Sudan held identical viewpoints in the international and regional issues.

Holds News Conference

EA162007 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 15 Aug 86

[News conference given by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in Khartoum on 15 August upon his return from the Soviet Union with unidentified reporters — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Your Excellency Prime Minister: Now that you have arrived home following this blessed trip to the USSR, we are interested in an overall statement from you on what you did there and the resulting developments affecting Soviet-Sudanese relations.
[Al-Mahdi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. First of all happy 'Id to you all. The trip has opened a new page in Sudanese-Soviet relations which, as you know, were damaged by Numayri because he used to trade in destruction. There is no doubt that Sudan's interests require strong relations with the USSR which is a superpower. This trip concentrated on responding to the Soviet president's invitation to hold talks with him and Soviet officials. On our part, the Sudanese delegation which participated in the talks included, in addition to myself, [Health Minister] Husayn Abu Salih, [Trade Minister] Muhammad abu Harirah, and officials of all the relevant Sudanese ministries and departments.

The meetings centered on opening a new page and on planning future meetings for a ministerial committee and for protocols to regulate bilateral work and cooperation. This is what, God willing, will happen soon. In addition to opening relations and the beginning of talks, the trip included a visit to the Republic of Uzbekistan which, as you know, is a very important region in the sense that its inhabitants are Muslims with whom we have old and historical relations. We seized the opportunity to attend the 'Id with them and to renew relations. As you know, this region has produced many Muslim thinkers. There was Imam al-Bukhari and the second teacher, Al-Farabi. There was the prominent Shaykh Ibn Sina and so on. All these are great landmarks. There also are great Islamic monuments such as [words indistinct] which we visited. All of this raised my spirits and the visit was an opportunity to renew relations with those Muslims of our Islamic family.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, there are certain installations which the Soviets initiated and wish to complete, such as the Great Hospital north of Omdurman and a number of factories which have come to a standstill. To what extent will the visit serve to reactivate these?
[Al-Mahdi] (?The aim) of the visit was to revive all the installations put up with Soviet assistance. This will be the first step.

Things required will be listed and then, God willing, the work will commence.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, certain circles inside and outside the country may interpret the visit as representing some kind of alignment with the Eastern bloc for the sake of obtaining assistance with regard to a certian narrow political matter. How do you respond to that?
[Al-Mahdi] Well, naturally if there were no differences in tastes, commodities would find no markets. Opinions differ, but this talk is not correct. What we did was take a corrective step to achieve nonalignment. With regard to solving certain problems, naturally, this is short-sighted thinking. We regard the USSR as a superpower. Dealing with it as a superpower [words indistinct] being conscious of the modern state's role. It is within this framework that dealings taks place. There is no particular political issue, but the basic issue is that the Sudan in which we live, and given its interests at this stage, must deal with international facts as they are. It is not possible to deal with international facts without dealing with the USSR. We have undertaken this — I mean the corrective step — to ensure that Sudanese policy is based upon nonalignment and deals with modern international realities. This, I believe, we have achieved.

[Reporter] Has the question of diversifying arms for the Sudanese Armed Forces been discussed with Soviet officials?
[Al-Mahdi] As a government and a state, we endeavor to have dealings with the whole world. In order to achieve that, we endeavor to ensure that our country obtains technology in every sector and in all fields. All of our discussions took place on the basis of what would be in our country's interests.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] large quantities of Sudanese cotton?
[Al-Mahdi] No, I did not discuss details this time, because this visit was to open the door of relations. [30-second break in transmission] It was a matter of common interest. That is what we saw and what we said. For this reason our dealings will be on this basis — I mean the common interest. If we take anything, it will be in exchange for something and under clear agreements. The readiness we found in this regard was considerable. As to understanding, we did find understanding for the positive developments that have taken place in Sudan. The truth is that Soviet policy now treats many issues with flexibility and with consciousness of the modern reality in a way that I believe will greatly help in dealings, because there is a great deal of flexibility and understanding of reality and knowledge of the horizons the Sudanese people have attained in their political development and democratic achievements.

[Reporter] What is the Soviet stand on the Middle East issue, South Africa, and [words indistinct] Afghanistan?
[Al-Mahdi] With regard to the Middle East, there is a closeness of views, as you know, bearing in mind that we call for a just and peaceful solution without capitulation, and which when discussed must be discussed with all the parties concerned present. Here the points of view are close to one another.

As to the question of South Africa, there also is closeness, since the USSR supports the African stand which calls for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa and the isolation of that country as an inhuman system.

Naturally our principled stand regarding Afghanistan is that it must be independent and free of any external interference and that the final matter must be in the hands of its people who should decide their future. The USSR [3-minute break in transmission]

[Reporter] Do you believe that your visit [to the USSR] will help improve Sudanese-Ethiopian relations in the future and will contribute even a little to solving the problems in southern Sudan?
[Al-Mahdi] With regard to improving relations with Ethiopia, I believe we made a start on that prior to this visit. We actually agreed to hold a joint ministerial meeting. I received a message from Ethiopia a day prior to my departure for Moscow [10 August]stressing that the talks must continue. I believe we expect this meeting to take place next September. We have taken steps to bring this about.

Regarding the south, we have taken steps and we are continuing to do so. But these questions are related to one other. For example, we can clearly say that Numayri began relations or opened negotiations with Ethiopia in the past while he simultaneously attacked the USSR as if that is not logical [as heard]. We work logically on something that we believe to be complementary, although the results may not be a consequence of each other. We want our international policy to be balanced and nonaligned and we want our relations with our neighbors to be based on good-neighborliness. We also want to deal with our issues peacefully and on a just basis. These things are complementary in my opinion but are not tied in a way that, for example, we can say this or that relationship will lead directly to that result. These matters, these principles were discussed, but we will convene other meetings to look into these matters and protocols can be concluded when agreement is reached.

[Reporter] Thank you. The prime minister following his return from a successful trip to the USSR. Thank you, very much.

SUNA Reports Joint Communique on Moscow Talks

JN171202 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum/Moscow, 17 Aug (SUNA) — A Sudanese-Soviet joint communique was issued in Khartoum and Moscow yesterday on talks held in the Soviet capital. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the recent steps aimed at restoring cordiality to bilateral relations and voiced their determination to develop their cooperation in all fields.

The communique expressed the two countries' agreement on the need to prevent a nuclear disaster and on the importance of a just, comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict.

At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and minister of defense of the Republic of Sudan, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 11-15 August 1986. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his delegation were accorded a warm, cordial reception.

During the visit, Al-Mahdi laid two wreaths of flowers on the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Kremlin.

Talks were held between Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and minister of defense of the Republic of Sudan; and N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Taking part on the Sudanese side were Dr Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, minister of health and social welfare; Dr Muhammad Abu Harirah, minister of trade, cooperation, and Supply; 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah, the Sudanese ambassador in Moscow; and Al-Tayyib Ahmad Hamidah, director general of the Sudanese Foreign Ministry's Political Department.

The talks were attended on the Soviet side by (I.M. Gorokhov), first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; (A.A. Kakatanov), chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Y.V. Musiyko, the USSR ambassador to Sudan.

A meeting was held between Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The visit by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his delegation included the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. The guests had the opportunity to tour the sites of Tashkent and Samarkand during their stay there. They met with senior officials in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and learned about the efforts to enhance the process of economic and social development on an advanced technological and scientific basis.

During the Sudanese-Soviet talks, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi explained recent political developments in the Sudan following the Sudanese people's uprising in April 1985 and the susbequent return of democracy and national sovereignty.

Ryzhkov reviewed the Soviet people's achievements in building socialism and working toward implementing the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions. The two sides expressed satisfaction with recent steps to restore cordiality to bilateral relations between the two countries. They affirmed their joint endeavor to develop and strengthen relations between them on the basis and principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The two sides also expressed their joint determination to promote trade, economic, cultural, and health cooperation in all fields that provide mutual benefit and serve the two countries' common interests. They affirmed their eagerness to achieve joint cooperation in the government, popular, and parliamentary fields. Within this context, an invitation was extended to Soviet parliamentary and information delegations to visit Sudan.

The two sides expressed deep concern over increasing tension in the world, the escalation of the nuclear arms race, and the dangers of taking the arms race into space. They expressed their conviction of the need to impose a total ban on nuclear tests. The two sides noted that preventing a nuclear holocaust is an extremely important objective in our present age. They urged all peace-loving forces to effectively cooperate to reinforce international peace and security and create an atmosphere of trust and constructive cooperation. The two sides noted the connection between disarmament and development, and stressed the need to reemploy military expenditure to bolster the social and economic growth of the world's countries, especially the developing countries.

The Soviet side explained its proposals to eliminate nuclear arms and other mass killing arms before the end of this century. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi expressed appreciation for the USSR's peaceful initiatives which are aimed at containing the arms race, achieving disarmament, and formulating a comprehensive system for international security. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi also appaled to all the concerned sides to adopt positive stands and initiatives to achieve this objective.

While reviewing the current situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their firm conviction that a just, comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict can only be achieved through the Israeli withdrawal from all of the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the attainment of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination and their rights to establish their independent state. The two sides renewed their support for the convocation of an international conference attended by all of the concerned parties including the PLO. The also called for taking practical, urgent steps to convene this conference.

The two sides affirmed support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to achieve their national rights. They stressed the need for the unity and cohesion of the PLO in its brave struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The two sides affirmed their respect for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and the unity of its territory. They also voiced support for the efforts of the Lebanese Government and people to achieve the immediate and complete Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon in accordance with Security Council resolutions.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the two sides expressed their concern over the serious situation resulting from the continuation of this war. They appealed to the two sides to immediately stop this war and achieve a just settlement to their conflict through peaceful negotiations. The two sides attached great importance to the activities of the OAU, which is playing a major role in the African nations' struggle to eliminate colonialism and racial discrimination and achieve true political and economic independence. The two sides voiced support for an atmosphere of understanding and goodneighborliness among African countries on the bases of mutual respect, guaranteeing the sovereignty and unity of territory, respect for borders, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. The USSR expressed support for the efforts of the developing African countries aimed at making this continent a nuclear-free zone and free of foreign military bases. The two sides denounced the aggressive nuclear aspirations of the racist regime in Pretoria.

The two sides called for the urgent elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and called on the international community to take urgent steps to achieve the independence of Namibia in accordance with UN and OAU resolutions. They affirmed that Sudan and the USSR support increasing assistance to the struggle of the people of southern Africa and Namibia under the African National Congress and SWAPO against the racists of South Africa, who are backed by international imperialism. The two sides voiced their solidarity with the confrontation states that face the hostile attacks of Pretoria's racist regime. They also expressed support for the call to impose urgent, comprehensive, and binding sanctions against the Pretoria regime. The USSR and Sudan deem it necessary to adopt comprehensive steps on the international level to overcome the economic difficulties facing the African countries on the basis of reorganizing international economic relations and establishing a just international economic system.

Sudan and the Soviet Union noted the dangerous developments in the Mediterranean region and voice their support for transforming it into an area of peace.

The two sides stressed the positive, effective role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle to preserve peace and reduce international tension as well as the movement's efforts to wipe out racism and neocolonialism in this regard, emphasis was placed on the importance of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit which will be held in Harare.

The Soviet Union and Sudan firmly stand by efforts to enhance the reputation and effectiveness of the United Nations, which is a collective instrument to preserve world peace and security. The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to the USSR and their conviction that this visit will open wider vistas for promoting cordial bilateral relations.

Al-Mahdi expressed to the Soviet leadership and people his thanks and gratitude for the hospitality that was accorded to him and the Sudanese delegation, and extended an official invitation to N.I. Ryzhkov to visit Sudan. The invitation was accepted with thanks and gratitude and will be set up later through diplomatic channels.

Government Said To Plan 'Major Offensive'

EA151524 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1315 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Radio SPLA has just received the following urgent information. A spokesman for the SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command has just confirmed that any plane, military or civil, flying to Juba, (Wao), Malakal, or any other town in war zone No 1 would be doing so at their own risk.

The spokesman has told Radio SPLA that SPLA sources in Khartoum Army General Headquarters have irrefutable evidence that Mr Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in a recent visit to a foreign country planned with that country to launch a major offensive against SPLA forces in Juba, (Wao), Malakal, Bentiu and Bor before they hold their version of the national constitutional conference in Khartoum in October, and that they plan to isolate the SPLA. Sayyid al-Sadiq will use international food relief to support this offensive.

These reliable SPLA sources in Khartoum reported that retired Maj-Gen Uthman Abdallah was sent to the said foreign country by Al-Sadiq to solicit for emergency military assistance with instructions to return to Khartoum on 6 August 86. Two days later the said foreign country ordered Al-Sadiq to its capital, to go there himself as a condition for military assistance. Al-Sadiq complied and went there on 8 August 86 and worked out a military plan that is now in SPLA hands. [Al-Sadiq began a visit to Libya on 8 August]

This plan is designed to take advantage of and to coincide with the international food airlift. One of these offensives is already underway involving a division-sized force under the command of Brigadier 'Abd al-Qadir Marhum, and SPLA High Command has already taken the necessary measures to repulse it. Other details of the military plan are sensitive, but the SPLA is confident to crush such offensives.

The spokesman reiterated to Radio SPLA that there is abundant evidence that Khartoum is using the hunger situation in the cities for military advantage without the slightest iota of concern for those affected. The spokesman told Radio SPLA that under these conditions of war hysteria in the SPLA High Command has issued the following orders to all SPLA forces everywhere:

Order No 1. Effective as from 0600 today, 15 August 86, all SPLA air defense units will shoot down any aircraft flying over SPLA-controlled airspace without exception.
Order No 2. All SPLA forces everywhere are put under maximum alert as from 1500 today, 15 August 86, and ordered to combine classical guerrilla, semi-conventional, and conventional warfare to bombard, attack, raid, harass all the major enemy garrisons including Juba, (Wao), Malakal, Bentiu, Kapoeta, Aweil, Ar-Rank, Torit, Bor, Yei, Maridi and to ambush and destroy anything not friendly that moves by river, rail, land, or air.
Order No 3. All SPLA leave of any type are [as heard] canceled as of 1500 today, 15 August 86, and all those on such leave are to report to their units or to the nearest SPLA unit within 48 hours.

The aforesaid stated orders are issued in self defense without prejudice to the Koka Dam peace process, and this is because the SPLA has irrefutable proof that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has connived, agreed, and planned with a foreign country to launch a major offensive against the SPLA, and has actually already done so under a division commanded by Brig Abd al-Qadir Marhum, and the foreign country has 13,000 troops already in occupation of one of Sudan regions, not so much to be used against the SPLA but to occupy that region by blackmailing Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi with assistance.

The spokesman has regretted, while the international community is genuinely concern and preoccupied with getting humanitarian relief to the Sudan, that relief is being used for war purposes, and while Khartoum is preoccupied with the military means to destroy the SPLA, other countries posing as Sudan's friends are preoccupied with its occupation.

The spokesman has disclosed that the SPLA High Command was going to declare a cease-fire as it has done in the past on the occasion of the Id al-Adha holiday, but regrettably learned that Al-Sadiq and his General Command anticipated this gesture and instead decided to launch their offensive. For this reason the SPLA did not declare a cease-fire for Id al-Adha holiday as it used to during the era of Numayri.

Rebel Forces Down Airliner in Malakal 16 Aug

JN171446 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Malakal, 17 Aug (SUNA) — A SUNA report from Malakal says that the rebel forces in southern Sudan downed a Sudanese airliner the minute it took off from Malakal airport on its way back to Khartoum at 1030 yesterday. The report adds that the plane, which was hit by a SAM-7 missile, was carrying about 57 civilian passengers in addition to the crew.

The Defense Ministry issued the following statement this morning: A Sudanese airliner of the (Arandash) type had an accident yesterday morning, which is believed to have been deliberate, a few minutes after taking off from Malakal airport on a routine flight to Khartoum. Meanwhile, the civil aviation authorities, together with the Upper Nile Region authorities, are carrying out investigations in order to obtain more details and to determine the fate of the airliner's passengers and crew. The ministry will later issue a detailed statement once information is available.

Mourning Period Announced for Victims

EA171944 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The military governor of Upper Nile Region, Colonel Simon Paul Manang, has announced with great grief and sorrow the death of the victims of the Sudan Airways aircraft which was downed by the traitors and agents of the forces of the so-called the SPLA yesterday, Saturday, 16 August 1986, praying to Almighty God to house them in His spacious paradise with the honest and the martyrs and to inspire their relatives with patience and the best of consolation. His excellency will accept condolences at the guest house of Upper Nile Region at Al-Amarat Extension, 35th Street. His excellency also announced 3 days of mourning starting from today until 20 August throughout Upper Nile Region and the regional branch offices in Kosti and Khartoum.

Flights to South Suspended

EA172046 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] We have received the following statement from Mr Salah 'Abd al-Salam al-Khalafah, minister of presidential affairs.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. When the report on the painful incident [downing of a civilian airliner by rebel forces] reached Khartoum, the prime minister and defense minister acted; they personally got in touch with the military command in Malakal and ordered the following:

A patrol must move to look for the site of the incident and to establish the number of victims. A statement must be broadcast to the citizens after the information is obtained. Actually, a statement was broadcast twice today and contact was made with the executive committee of the pilots union. It was agreed with them to lift the strike in the presence of the minister of presidential affairs and the minister of information and after persuading them with the steps that the government has taken to establish the cause of the incident. The prime minister has ordered the suspension of air traffic to and from the south until further notice.

The minister of presidential affairs stressed that all authorities concerned were working in total coordination to establish the cause of the incident and its results and that a detailed statement will be broadcast in the next hour [fi al-saah al-qadimah].

The minister stressed the government's concern for the lives of the citizens and its concern about broadcasting the facts — however absolutely bitter — because they are for the citizens, particularly since we live in a democratic era. As to the Sudanese Airways trade union decision to stop work, I warn that this is an illegal decision and that the government will discharge its responsibilities to the country, particularly under such circumstances which impel it to stand firmly and decisively and to take the necessary steps in the public interest.

SPLA Radio: Relief Planes Warned Out of War Zone

EA161455 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The official SPLM/SPLA spokesman has confirmed that the order directing SPLA antiaircraft units to shoot down any plane overflying War Zone No 1 applies to all aircraft, including those involved in relief operations.

According to the spokesman, since relief flights to the south are being exploited by Khartoum for military ends, planes transporting relief items to the south could not be exempted from the warning against use of the airspace over SPLA-controlled areas. The spokesman said that any relief organizations that have been sending flights to War Zone No 1 upon either explicit or implicit SPLA permission should now consider all such permits to have been automatically revoked by this order enabling SPLA troops to fire at any aircraft violating the airspace of War Zone No 1.

We cannot connive against our own security by allowing the Khartoum government to use international relief efforts to our detriment, the spokesman concluded.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Son Rumored To Be Next Foreign Minister

WA181200 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 19 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] At the beginning of this week, certain high-level Arab circles received information from Tunisia to the effect that there is a good possibility that a new cabinet change will occur in the Tunisian Government which is headed by Rachid Sfar; the change will result in the removal of Beji Caid Essebsi from hisposition as foreign minister and the appointment of another political figure as his successor. This information indicates that President Habib Bourguiba had intended for some time to appoint another foreign minister in place of Caid Essebsi and that he had considered at one point choosing Hedi Mabrouk, the present Tunisian ambassador in Paris, for this post. However, at present, Mabrouk prefers to remain in his position in Paris, especially since he has close relations with senior French officials in the government as well as in the opposition. The information from Tunisia indicates that one of the prominent candidates to replace Caid Essebsi is Habib Bourguiba, Jr., son of the president, who previously held this post.

DJIBOUTI

PDRY Intercepts Plane; Air, Sea Relations 'Severed'

JN171421 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1400 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Djibouti today severed all its contacts as well as it air and maritime relations with South Yemen after the South Yemeni Air Force intercepted a Djibouti passenger plane yesterday afternoon.

It seems that this plane, which was on a flight from Sanaa to Djibouti, was intercepted in order to search for former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's supporters. However, the plane took off from Aden airport with all its passengers. Nevertheless, the Djibouti Government, as we have already said, has decided to sever its air and sea contacts with South Yemen.

Foreign Minister Issues 'Protest'

EA181107 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
0345 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Republic of Djibouti has decided to stop its air and sea links with South Yemen. The decision was reached following [words indistinct]. The Boeing-720 aircraft was detained in South Yemen for 4 hours before it returned to the country [as heard] at night.

Minister for Foreign Affairs Moumin Bahdon Farah handed a protest note to the South Yemen charge d'affaires yesterday describing the incident as an act of piracy not to be expected from a neighboring and fraternal country. The minister briefed Arab envoys in the country on the Air Djibouti aircraft which South Yemen [words indistinct]. But after failing to find those people among the passengers, all those aboard the aircraft returned to the country [as heard].

So far the Government of South Yemen [words indistinct]. The measure, which is viewed as tantamount to piracy, has resulted in the suspension of transport links between the Republic of Djibouti and South Yemen.

Questioned on relations between Djibouti and South Yemen after a South Yemen emissary had been received by the president, Moumin Bahdon Farah said [words indistinct] for that reason we have had good relations with the past and present regimes in South Yemen [words indistinct] who hatch plots in Djibouti aimed at causing chaos in South Yemen and neighboring countries.

ETHIOPIA

Goshu Wolde Receives Syrian Foreign Minister

JN141836 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with Goshu Wolde, member of the Political Bureau of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Ethiopian foreign minister, at the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry in Addis Ababa this morning. During the meeting, talks revolved around developments in the region and bilateral relations.

The Ethiopian minister affirmed his country's condemnation of the Camp David accords and all separate deals and agreements. He stressed his country's opposition to contacts and negotiations with Israel because they aim to subjugate the Arab countries, one after the other. He denounced the Moroccan king's meeting with Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. He said that Ethiopia firmly stands with Syria in all international forums and unhesitatingly supports all of Syria's stands, especially on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question.

The Ethiopian minister praised the importance of Syria's role under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes and its influence on liberation and progress movements in Africa and the world.

SOMALIA

Wish To Resume Ethiopian Talks Noted in Barre Message

EA152045 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1715 GMT 15 Aug 86

[From the "Radio Forum" program; report by head of Presidential Press Unit Yasun Haji Ismail Girdeh]

[Excerpts] Marking 'Id al-Adha, SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre met SDR journalists at the Presidency here in Mogadishu and congratulated the Somali people and Muslims throughout the world who are celebrating this great occasion today. Challe Siad prayed that Almighty God will accept and bless their Hajj which they are now making in the holy land. The president also prayed to Almighty God to instill love and cooperation in the Somali people and all Muslims and called upon them to forgive each other and strengthen their brotherhood.

The SDR president [words indistinct]. The president further urged Muslims throughout the world to use the wealth Almighty God has given them wisely [words indistinct]. The SDR president [words indistinct] to live in peace and brotherhood. The president said that there is a need to find out how to replace war and hatred with peace, love, and understanding. [passage omitted]

Speaking on ways to find peace and understanding wherever there is war, the president said that Somalia wishes to resume the peace talks between the SDR and Ethiopia. He added that it is imperative that the wars and the hatred that have existed between the two countries be transformed into peace, understanding, and cooperation.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre's speech on this great occasion of 'Id al-Adha included:

[Begin Barre recording] Today is the day when Muslims throughout the world are celebrating 'Id al-Adha. They also are praying to God to grant them forgiveness and His bounty. God grants all that He wishes to His creatures. God requires you to pray to Him alone. God requires you to pray as if you were to die at once. God requires you to seek out His riches well as if you will never die.

Do whatever you are doing well. Luckily, the rains in Somalia have been plentiful this year as in the previous year. We pray that such rains will continue. Those rains had no [harmful] side effects upon our people or livestock. I urge the Somali people to cultivate [words indistinct]. Those who are sick, may God grant them health and as for the others [not further identified] may God be with them.

For the many Muslims who are celebrating 'Id al-Adha today, may God grant them wisdom and understanding among themselves. On those who are at war such as Iraq and Iran, the two Muslim nations who have been at war for some time, we pray that God may grant them the wisdom to realize the destruction of men and material wrought by the war. I conclude by wishing that the Somali people may live in peace and prosperity in the years ahead. I wish you all a happy Id. Thank you. [end recording]

UGANDA

Museveni Warns Against Abusing Appeasement Policy

EA181117 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has disclosed that two attacks launched upon NRA [National Resistance Army] detachments at Acholibur and Pajule in Kitgum District and Kilak Corner in Gulu District were repulsed last week, and measures are underway to exterminate the threat.

The president, who was officiating at a fund-raising drive in aid of orphans in Luwero District, added that political tactics will be adjusted so that criminal elements who have abused the policy of appeasement are weeded out. He was optimistic that in spite of other limitations, the justness of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] cause and the correctness of its political line will ensure total victory. He said the problem of insecurity is being created by elements who believe that Africa should not be strong, united, and peaceful. In the case of Uganda, he added, those elements propagate the false belief that the different tribes in the country cannot live together.

The president also castigated parasitic elements in Uganda who want to reap enormous profits through hardships faced by the people. [passage omitted]

To View Relief Supply Problems

EA171404 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has expressed dismay to learn that relief supplies are not reaching the people in war-ravaged areas. The president, who was attending a show by the (Jimmy Katumba) and the (Ebony) group of musicians in aid of the people of Luwero, blamed this on gross negligence among government officials and called for constant pressure to get things done. The president promised to look into the problems which are causing rehabilitation targets not to be fulfilled. [passage omitted]

Buganda Elders Present Memo on Society to Museveni

EA151930 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a memorandum presented to him by the council of traditional hereditary heads of clans in Buganda who met at State House, Entebbe. In the memorandum the elders observed that the best that can be done for this country is to accept tribal and clan diversities while promoting unity, marrying the similarities, and burying the differences to forge progress based on understanding, awareness, and love.

On social ills in society, the elders said religion had been misunderstood and used as an agent of disunity. They reported that politics in the past had brought about hatred, unwarranted competition, injustice and unfair play in national matters. They gave the assurance that as clan heads they owe no allegiance to any political party. They blamed the general deterioration of the quality of service in the country on tribes and nepotism.

Commenting on the elders memorandum, President Museveni said the issue raised on the kabakship, the restoration of [word indistinct] to the royal family (?under) the federal system of administration were serious and needed careful consideration and he would appoint a committee to advise him on them. The president, however, reiterated the NRM government position for a broad consensus to consolidate peace for reconciliation and reconstruction. He pointed that as an interim government they would leave controversial issues to the constitutional process.

The president appealed to the elders to avoid any incitement and provocation which would jeopardize efforts for unity. He gave the example of newspaper reports alleging that the president had refused to meet the elders and yet it was his own initiative which resulted in the meeting today. The council was led by its chairman, Mr (Grace Ssemakula Musoke), and its secretary, the reverend (Gwambade).

Nairobi Paper Comments

EA171523 Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION in English
17 Aug 86 p 1

["Museveni Says No Again to Kingdoms," attributed to Edward Kitaka, Kampala]

[Excerpt] One day after the return to Uganda of Prince Ronald Mutebi, heir-apparent to the vacant Buganda throne and son of the late Kabaka, President Yoweri Museveni has reiterated that his interim administration has no mandate to revive hereditary kingdoms. President Museveni said that such matters must be determined by a constituent assembly to be set up later, adding that Mr Mutebi had gone home as a private citizen to enjoy his right to stay in his homeland. The president made those remarks after receiving a memorandum from 52 traditional heads of Baganda clans at State House, Entebbe on Friday [15 August] according to Radio Uganda.

Details of the memorandum were not made public, but reliable sources among the clan's council revealed today that the group demanded, among other things, that Mutebi be allowed to officially succeed his father as king and as ssabataka, overall head of the Baganda clans. The elders also demanded that buildings like the Lubiri, the former palace of the Kabaka, which now houses the biggest military regiment in Kampala, the Bulange, once the seat of the Kabaka's government at Mengo, but which has since been renamed Republic House and made Army headquarters, be given to Mutebi.

Addressing the delegation, President Museveni said: The issues they have raised on the kabakaship, the restoration of estates to the royal families and the federal system of administration are serious matters and need careful consideration, Radio Uganda quoted him. He would therefore appoint a committee to advise him on all the issues raised. The president, however, repeated his governments position, which calls for a broad consenus to consolidate peace for reconciliation and reconstruction. He added that as an interim government they would leave controversial issues to the constitutional process.

President Museveni appealed to the clan leaders to avoid any incitement and provocation which would jeopardize efforts for unity. But he denied press reports which he said had earlier given the impression that he had refused to meet the clan heads. [passage omitted]

Deputy Minister Addresses Rallies Against Raiding

EA162003 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The people of Kotido District have been strongly advised to enter into a binding covenant of mutual trust with the NRM government that they recognize their fellow citizens as blood relatives. The deputy minister in the office of the president, Mr Andrew Aliat, called upon them to declare that spilling blood or robbing the property of their fellow citizens is sacrilege.

Addressing a series of rallies in Kotido District, Mr Aliat called upon the people of Kotido, and particularly Jie County, to honor the promise they made recently not to raid the Acholi, Langi, and Iteso. He warned that unless they do so it would be difficult to take them seriously in future. He said failure to honor their word is not only betrayal of trust but also deliberate defiance and misuse of the illegal guns in their possession and direct provocation to the government. Mr Aliat, a Karamojong himself, declared: Our hands are over stained with the blood of our innocent fellow countrymen. Let us turn up [as heard] and humble ourselves before God and our fellow countrymen.

Mr Aliat also called for the intensification, mobilization, and politicization of the masses. He said: Without this, crimes will continue to be committed. He called upon the educated persons to volunteer to translate the NRM literature into Karamojong.

At Kaabong, Mr Aliat commended the leaders of all [words indistinct] of the county, but called upon them to be vigilant as there are reports of preference of some pockets of some UNLA runaways. The deputy minister also drew the attention of the administration to the alarming influx and crowding of Kaabong by troops of foreigners. He called on the authorities to examine and establish their identity. At Karenga was impressed by the devotion and commitment to duty by the medical staff and assured them that efforts are being made to improve communication in the district. [sentence as heard]

Zairian Delegation Arrives for Commission Meeting

EA171834 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] An 8-man Zairean delegation has arrived in Uganda to attend the third Uganda-Zaire joint commission meeting, which opens in Kampala tomorrow. The meeting is a follow-up of the regional summit in Nairobi last month by the East and Central African heads of states. The meeting is expected to strengthen the bilateral and multilateral relationship in various fields, including border security, trade, transport and communications, and social cultural exchanges. The delegation, led by the Zairean secretary of state for foreign affairs, Kabala Kiseka Seka, was welcomed at the international airport of Entebbe by the Minister of Regional Cooperation Sebaana Kizito, and the Zairean ambassador to Uganda, Dr (Banjira Wanganburahke).

Nairobi Paper Comments on Tasks Facing Museveni

EA171458 Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION in English
17 Aug 86 p 7

["Letter from Kampala" feature, headlined "Honeymoon Over for Museveni," attributed to Edward Kitaka]

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni, who came to power just under 7 months ago after leading a successful 5-year guerrilla campaign against the then established authorities in Kampala, is now coming face to face with some of the toughest challenges of his career. The president has to contend, first of all, with remnants of the defeated army of the ousted head of state, General Tito Okello, who have apparently regrouped into small but persistent pockets increasingly harassing his NRA [National Resistance Army] troops in the northern part of the country. He has to find a way of reviving the country's devastated economy. Then he has to deal with the traditional monarchists who are pressing for a revival of hereditary institutions abolished in 1967 by former President Milton Obote.

The honeymoon is now clearly over and Museveni must now work for his money, commented a Kampala observer the other day.

Although on Thursday [14 August] night, Radio Uganda carried a government denial of a BBC report to the effect that former soldiers in Okello's army had over-run an NRA barracks at Gulu in northern Uganda and occupied it for 2 hours, there is information to suggest that all is not well in the area. Members of the disbanded army on 7th August surprised a small NRA detachment at Pabo, 24 km northwest of Gulu, occupied it for at least

1 and 1/2 hours after the troops there had fled, and made off with 5 rifles, army rations, and some uniforms, according to the Catholic Church-backed Luganda language daily *Munno*. But other sources say the whole of northern Uganda is an insecure area because of the ambushes by the rebels. The northeastern part of the country is also being ripped apart by cattle rustlers.

The monarchists, especially in the former Buganda kingdom, must be another thorn in Museveni's side. After telling them off in a tough statement issued 10 days ago by the Secretariat of the NRM, the president apparently veered round and agreed to arrange for the sudden and furtive return to the country of Prince Ronald Mutebi, heir to the late Sir Edward Mutesa, the last kabaka of Uganda.

Museveni on Friday [15 August] met with the 52 clan leaders of Buganda and started what must be a series of protracted discussions on the sensitive issue of reviving or not reviving the monarchies.

Commenting on the return of Mutebi and Friday's meeting between the clan heads and the president, the government-owned *New Vision* newspaper said among other things: The last piece of Museveni's political jigsaw is now nearly in place. He is coming close to accommodating all the different political forces in the country so that petty squabbling can end and the emphasis placed on economic development.

But perhaps the biggest challenge is the economy, which is now in the doldrums after many years of mismanagement, destruction, and neglect.

CAR

Egypt's Ghali Arrives After Congo Visit

To Deliver Message

NC151547 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Bangui today from Brazzaville on a visit to the CAR in the course of his current African tour. While in Bangui, Dr Ghali will deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to President Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba.

Dr Ghali delivered a similar message from President Mubarak to Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the President of Congo and the current chairman of the OAU. He also held talks with senior Congolese officials, including Prime Minister Ange Edouard Poungui, on the works of the Joint Egyptian-Congolese Committee and ways to strengthen and develop cooperation between the two countries. Dr Ghali also met with the heads of diplomatic missions in Brazzaville and affirmed to them the importance of strengthening the cooperation among the African states on the various levels.

Talks Held 16 Aug

NC160706 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Jean-Louis [as heard], CAR minister of foreign affairs, have begun official talks in Bangui. They discussed bilateral cooperation and ways of promoting it in various areas. The two men also reviewed the important part played by Egyptian experts in the CAR's social and economic development. African problems were examined as well, as part of the consultations and coordination between Egypt and the CAR in the service of peace and security.

Minister Ghali met yesterday afternoon with Egyptian advisers in the CAR, and dealt with the work they are doing. Ghali said that CAR officials have praised Egypt's role in the fields of technology, agriculture, and education. He noted that Egypt is helping African countries and is contributing to their development projects.

Joint Communique Issued

NC171601 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — Egypt and the CAR have emphasized that a just and permanent peace in the Middle East requires recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to self-determination. Both sides expressed support for an international Middle East peace conference. This came in a joint communique released today in Cairo and Bangui at the conclusion of a visit to the CAR yesterday by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The communique stressed the CAR's appreciation of the positive and constructive role played by Egyptian advisers working in the country. The communique also stressed the CAR's interest in a larger number of Egyptian technicians assisting in economic and social projects.

The two sides called on the international community to apply wide-ranging, obligatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria. They stressed the importance of the principle of resolving African disputes through peaceful means. They made appeals for national reconciliation in Chad, and asserted their support and backing for the legitimate government under President Hissein Habre and their concern over Chad's independence and territorial integrity.

They highlighted the importance they attach to the Ondougou group and stressed their determination to do their best to make the group a positive model for regional cooperation in Africa in line with the Lagos plan. The communique stressed the two countries' interest in strengthening bilateral cooperation.

Dr Ghali and the CAR foreign minister held several meetings in Bangui and signed an agreement on a joint higher committee charged with discussing and developing bilateral cooperation in various fields and consulting and coordinating on issues of common concern. Ghali left for Chad yesterday as part of his tour of a number of African countries.

CHAD

Egypt's Ghali Arrives; Delivers Message, Comments

AB171014 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Butrus Ghali, has delivered a message of friendship and fraternity from President Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian head of state, to the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre. During a meeting in Ndjamena today with Mr Lassou Gouara, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the two ministers discussed bilateral relations and cooperation and the situation in the region. The minister of state, Mr Butrus Ghali, stated that Egypt is standing by Chad, ready to support all the efforts aimed at ensuring peace, security, the territorial integrity and the independence of Chad. Mr Butrus Ghali, who had just arrived from Bangui at the end of an African tour which took him to the Congo, Zaire and the CAR, said during his technical stopover at Ndjamena International Airport that the Congo, Zaire, the Central African Republic, and Egypt support the Chadian people and their leader, El Hadj Hissein Habre, in their efforts to restore peace to our country. Mr Butrus Ghali talked with our reporter, (Abba Ali Kassa).

[Begin recording] [Ghali] We have joint commissions: a joint commission between Egypt and Zaire, a joint commission between Egypt and the Congo, and a joint commission between Egypt and the Central African Republic. We meet every 2 years to take stock of the economic, cultural, and technical ties between Egypt and the three countries which I have had the honor of visiting. I also delivered messages of friendship from President

Mubarak to the heads of state and government of Zaire, the Congo, and the Central African Republic.

[(Kassa)] Mr Minister, in the various countries you have visited or will visit, [words indistinct] directly on the situation of Chad? Did you tackle this question with your intellectuals, and if so, what is your personal impression of the development of the Chadian situation?

[Ghali] In fact, in the three joint communiques that were issued in Kinshasa, Brazzaville, and Bangui, we once again devoted a paragraph to the Republic of Chad, and restated our support for Hissein Habre's government. We favor peace in Chad, we favor the territorial integrity of Chad, and we support the principle of the inviolability of Chad's borders. This was Egypt's position also during the last OAU summit which took place in Addis Ababa about a week or two ago. I must add that there is perfect coordination between Chad's foreign minister and myself. We hold regular consultations, and we just ended a consultation meeting. We hold meetings before, during, and after international conferences. [passage omitted]

[(Kassa)] Mr Minister, Egypt's support for the government of the third republic has up till now been at the diplomatic level only. Can we hope that it will be more active, and that Egypt (?will assist) militarily to stop the harm being caused by the Libyan regime [words indistinct]?

[Ghali] We are at the stage of diplomatic consultations between our two countries, and any contribution that Egypt can make to help Chad will be made within the framework of the OAU. [passage omitted]

[(Kassa)] Egypt, a friend of Chad [words indistinct] Arab countries that encourage Libya in its aggression against Chad. Don't you think that this constitutes a strain in Arab-African cooperation?

[Ghali] This issue of cooperation between Arab countries and Africa was examined in the bilateral discussions that I had with the authorities of the three countries that I visited, that is Zaire, the Congo, and the CAR. This subject was also discussed at the last OAU summit, and we believe that the year 1987 will be extremely important as it will mark the 10th anniversary of this cooperation. In fact, the first Afro-Arab summit took place in Cairo in March 1977. We are in favor of Afro-Arab cooperation, and we believe that this cooperation is vital in strengthening south-south cooperation [as heard]. One must not underestimate the difficulties, which are extremely numerous. You even mentioned this a while ago. We must through (?concerted political) action try and find a new framework that will help strengthen cooperation between the Arab world and Africa, in the interest of peace and strengthening of solidarity between all Third World countries. [passage omitted]

[(Kassa)] Mr Minister, what is the state of relations between Chad and Egypt?

[Ghali] I think I have already told you, [words indistinct] to receive President Hissein Habre in Cairo for an official visit. I am in contact with the foreign minister. We consult with each other regularly, and our relations are excellent. We attach a lot of importance to relations between our two countries, and we believe that cooperation between Ndjamena and Cairo is in the interest of peace and development of the African continent. [end recording]

Further on Oumar's, CDR's Withdrawal From GUNT

Oueddei Accused of 'Extortions'

AB151940 Paris AFP in French 1845 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 15 Aug (AFP) — Acheikh ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), one of the major components of the Chadian opposition, on Friday accused Goukouni Oueddei, leader of this Libya-supported opposition, of indulging in "extortions, tortures, and physical liquidations."

In a statement to Radio France Internationale, Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar pointed out that his movement on Thursday decided to "suspend its activities" in the GUNT (Chadian national union government) because of "differences" with its leader, Goukouni Oueddei, and "some of his aides" whom he accused of "violating political and administrative measures aimed at strenghtening unity within the GUNT and by sometimes carrying out extortions, tortures, and physical liquidation."

Acheikh ibn Oumar is the second Chadian opposition personality, after Colonel Wadal Abdelkadir Kamougue, vice president of the GUNT, to leave the antigovernment coalition within 2 months. The CDR secretary general affirmed that he still maintains "solidarity with the other combattant and political forces associated with the GUNT, including the forces headed by Goukouni Oueddei."

Acheikh ibn Oumar confirmed his support for the principle of negotiation with Ndjamena but said he has refused to honor the invitation extended to him by the government of President Hissein Habre to return home. "Winning back a few personalities will not solve the problem of the Chadian masses," he stated.

Acheikh ibn Oumar Interviewed

LD151630 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Telephone interview with Acheikh ibn Oumar, secretary of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) by station correspondent Alain de Chalvron preceded by unidentified announcer's introductory remarks; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] As we announced yesterday, the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) led by Acheikh ibn Oumar has decided to withdraw from Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT and from all the bodies affiliated to it. According to a text issued from Sabha, Libya, Acheikh ibn Oumar condemned both the Ndjamena regime and the Bardail GUNT, who according to him, are responsible for the continuation of the Chadian tragedy. It appers that Acheikh ibn Oumar is holding more things against Goukouni Oueddei than against the policy of GUNT itself, a fact which represented the reason for his withdrawal.

The Ndjamene government immediately reacted to this defection by proposing yesterday evening to negotiate anywhere and at any time with Acheikh ibn Oumar if this can restore peace to Chad. The Chadian secretary of state in charge of information indicated that this proposal also applied to Colonel Kamougue: Both are invited to start the process of returning to the country, without hypocrisy. We already have had Acheikh ibn Oumar's own answer: He said no to this invitation if it is made on a personal basis. Here is Acheikh ibn Oumar's answer. He was interviewed on the telephone by French radio correspondent Alain de Chalvron, a long interview which casts full light on Acheikh ibn Oumar's stand:

[Begin recording] [Oumar] It must be made clear that the CDR has always strived for a peaceful, political solution to the Chadian conflict and therefore, logically, for talks with Ndjamena.

[De Chalvron] Then why do you reject Hissein Habre's proposal today?
[Oumar] Experience, even recent experience, has shown that Hissein Habre does not want real negotiations and a real reconciliation. His aim is to bring several personalities back into the fold, to give them some ministerial jobs by considering that the Chadian peoples' problems can be solved in this manner when in fact (?some people are still in prison) despite the agreements signed with other groups, while the country's economy is in shambles, and so on and so forth. The problem cannot be solved as conceived until now by Hissein Habre by bringing this or that personality back to the fold, no matter how famous. Therefore, we maintain our solidarity with the fighting forces and the political currents and trends which are not associated with the four members of GUNT, including Goukouni's fat, [Chadian Armed Forces] and any political solution can only exist within a global framework, evidently taking into account past and present failures.

[De Chalvron] Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar, in that case I do not understand your initiative very well. You say you maintain solidarity with GUNT and yet you break...
[Oumar, interrupting] It must be understood that the GUNT is not an institution limited to the person of its president. It is first of all a coalition of forces incorporating Mr Kamougue's fate, the small army of Mahamat Abba, and so on. We maintain absolute solidarity with these forces and any solution which is to be worked out will necessarily be agreed and discussed among our partners. We only have differences with the GUNT president and some of his men.

[De Chalvron] What differences?
[Oumar] It would take too long [to tell you].

[De Chalvron] Do you, for example, reproach Goukouni Oueddei for not being present at the meeting organized by President Sassou Nguesso and by Senegelese President Abdou Diouf?
[Oumar] The problem is not his absence per se. This is not a problem and (?moreover) the conditions promised had not been observed but one should have behaved differently so as not to miss an opportunity.

[De Chalvron] So, is this one of your grievances against Goukoni Oueddi?
[Oumar] Not the most important one. A series of internal, political, administrative, and other attempts have been made to strengthen GUNT's internal unity. All of these attempts have been deliberately violated at times, at the cost of exactions, tortures, arrests and even killings by Goukouni Oueddei and his chief of staff.

[De Chalvron] However, do you think that the page of the armed struggle has now been turned?
[Oumar] No one has chosen the armed struggle. War has the upper hand in Chad as long as there is no peace. The problem will not be solved even if we decide to put an end to the armed struggle. The war will only end with a global, definitive, structural, and political agreement.

[De Chalvron] One last question, Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar: When you had a quarrel with Goukouni Oueddei nearly 2 years ago you spent nearly a year in prison if I remember correctly. Do you not fear for your safety today?
[Oumar] I believe that the threat to physical safety is absolutely indissociable from political responsibility; thus, this is a problem which does not arise. [end recording]

Former GUNT Member Interviewed

LD151649 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Telephone interview with Abderaman Koulamallah, former GUNT member by station correspondent Raymond Pincon preceded by unidentified announcer's introductory remarks; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] Other GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] elements dissociated themselves from the movement yesterday to set up a new force: the Chadian Socialist Union (UST). Its organizer is Abderaman Koulamallah. Station journalist Raymond Pincon managed to reach him on the telephone. Koulamallah is not surprised by Acheikh ibn Oumar's initiative and he explains why:

[Begin recording] [Koulamallah] We are not surprised inasmuch as this situation could be foreseen for some time but the question we are now asked is whether Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar will follow up his thinking to its logical conclusion; that is, to create the conditions for Chad's reconstruction and this necessarily means through direct negotiations with the Ndjamena government.

[Pincon] Does this logic involve an abandonment of the armed struggle?

[Koulamallah] It means an abandonment of the armed struggle inasmuch as the war has been going on for a long time and we have not managed to find a solution through war, and perhaps we ought to try a peaceful solution. Such a solution involves a meeting of all Chadians, a direct contact with the Ndjamena government because one must have someone to hold a dialogue with.

[Pincon] Would you be prepared to take a 2-step initiative, that is first consultations with the CDR and then consultations with Ndjamena?

[Koulamallah] Yes, absolutely. We are willing to hold a consultation with the CDR. First we will contact them and if we reach agreement, obviously we will try to establish contact with Ndjamena. [end recording]

CONGO

Egypt's Ghali Says Resources at Government's Service

NC131209 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 13 Aug (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is currently on a visit to Brazzaville, has stressed that Egypt is fully prepared, through the Egyptian fund for technical cooperation in Africa, to place its resources at the service of the Congolese Government and people. He added that this will help the Congo to carry out its plan for economic, cultural, and social development.

This came during the first session of the Higher Joint Committee for Cooperation between Egypt and the Congo. The session was chaired jointly by Dr Butrus Ghali and Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Obu. [passage omitted]

Court Sentences Those Involved in 1982 Bombings

AB171743 Paris AFP in French 1740 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Aug (AFP) — The Congolese Revolutionary Court today sentenced to death Claude-Ernest Ndalla in the trial of persons accused to having planted two bombs in 1982 in Brazzaville leaving 9 dead and 92 wounded. The verdict of the court broadcast live by the Congolese radio and television monitored in Kinshasa is not subject to appeal. Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya, former number two man of the regime, and Colonel Blaise Nzalakanda of the Peoples National Army, have been given 5-year suspended sentences.

Frenchman Jean Bouissou, aged 61, accused of having devised and prepared an explosive device, has been sentenced to 10 years of hard labor along with his compatriot Michel Le Cornec who has been tried in absentia. The accused Kembissila, Gaspard Kivouna, and the Peoples Army officer Cadet Daniel Biampandou, have been sentenced to 20 years of hard labor along with two other aliens tried in absentia, CAR national Robert Keouane and Zairian Ndolo.

GABON

President Bongo Addresses Nation on Anniversary

AB162214 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Address to the nation by President Omar Bongo's on 16 August 1986 on the eve of the 26th independence anniversary — place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpts] My dear fellow countrymen and women, 26 years ago, our country attained international sovereignty. The commemoration of this event is always a source of joy and merry-making for us. On this occasion, as usual, I have the pleasure to address you and at the same time wish you a happy independence anniversary celebration. (?I am doing this with much ease) because today I can see we are a mature people, sure of their [word indistinct], confident in their destiny, free in their political and economic choice, and living in peace, harmony, and unity. We have come a long way, and made great achievements and remarkable successes. [passage omitted]

I can say today that we have won thanks to our determination, thanks to the sacrifices made by each of you, and finally thanks to our unflinching unity. The Trans-Gabon Railroad project is our common success, our pride, and our common patrimony. It is the sign of the unity of our people and at the same time the vector of their integration. The Trans-Gabon Railroad project will not be the only major event which we shall have completed by the end of the year. To mention just one example, there is also the project of extending radio and television throughout our national territory which will soon be completed. By doing this, a new step will be taken toward a greater integration of our people. People listen to our country, its voice travels far, and its advice is sought by others. (?It is very often) at the service of peace and African unity. The stability of its institutions and their democratic nature have come to ensure its harmonious development, and have won for it the respect, and at times the admiration, of other nations. Some people from time to time say untrue and defamatory things about us, but no serious observer has ever been [word indistinct]. We have a long way to go in order to guarantee the well-being of all Gabonese nationals and to supply the country with the necessary equipment in all fields.

Our future course will be difficult because of the protracted crisis coupled with the decline in the prices of our resources which we find difficult to control. The next congress of our great party will deepen the reflections which we have already initiated on this issue during the previous session of the Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Our country has several important resources. Whatever the hardship that the difficult economic situation imposes on us, we must ensure or guarantee its development by all means. That is why despite the difficult economic situation, I have decided to pursue fruitful objectives such as health, education, housing, water, and electricity for all. Development is the guarantee for independence. But, as (?I have always said), the actions of the state alone cannot suffice. Every Gabonese must feel concerned with the national construction effort. Gabon is everyone's business. It is not only the business of the president or the authorities. This is why it is necessary more than ever that all the nationals should take over by investing in sectors of activity which up to today have been in the hands of only foreign entrepreneurs. It is time for our fellow countrymen to organize themselves so that the state should not suffer. The private sector must become more active and more credible in order to lead to the birth of real class of Gabonese entrepreneurs. In this regard, our efforts must be further geared toward the promotion of small- and medium-scale enterprises which have a determinant role to play. [passage omitted]

At this difficult period, a practical show of patriotism must be effected through the mobilization of physical and intellectual energy, a rational and rigorous supervision of public funds, and effective participation in development efforts. [passage omitted]

Bongo Receives Beninese Foreign Minister

AB150911 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpt] El Hadj Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state, yesterday granted an audience to Affo Frederic Assogba, the Beninese minister of foreign affairs.

The Beninese minister of foreign affairs is in Gabon to attend the meeting of the Gabon/Benin joint commission for cooperation which is taking place in Libreville.

At the end of his audience, Mr Assogba told newsmen about the discussions he held with President Omar Bongo:

[Begin Assogba recording] The head of state, despite his very heavy schedule, honored me with an audience. We discussed economic, technical issues [passage indistinct]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

ZAIRE

Former Prime Minister Mulamba Dies 12 Aug

AB131054 Paris AFP in French 1017 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 August (AFP) — General Leonard Mulamba, who had been President Mobutu's prime minister for 1 year following the Army's seizure of power in Zaire in 1965, died in Kinshasa on Tuesday, the Voice of Zaire [Radio Kinshasa] announced on Wednesday morning.

Gen Mulamba, who had been living in retirement since 1979, was the victim of an attack, the official Zairian radio specified. Gen Mulamba, who was born in Kasai-Occidental (southern part of the country) around 1930 and who belonged to the Lulua ethnic group, was one of the first warrant officers of the Force Publique [Zaire's pre-independence military force], the highest rank an African could attain before the independence of the Belgian Congo.

A colonel at the time, General Mobutu appointed him prime minister following the military takeover on 24 November 1965; he became a general in 1966. When the post of prime minister was abolished in December 1966, Gen Mulamba was appointed ambassador to India, Japan, and Brazil successively. On his return to Kinshasa in 1979, he became chancellor of the Order of the Companions of the Revolution (which regroups the authors of the 24 November military coup) and of the national orders but he was obliged to abandon these responsibilities some months later because of the state of his health.

GHANA

Further on Cooperation Commission With Burkino Faso

Communique Cites 'Political Union'
AB161747 Paris AFP in French 1728 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Accra, 16 Aug (AFP) — Ghana and Burkina Faso today agreed to create a "high-level political institution" which will draw up a program aimed at forging a political union between the two countries within 10 years.

In a joint communique issued today in Accra, the two countries' foreign ministers expressed the common desire of their two peoples to form a common political union in order to consolidate their revolutions. The two sides also agreed to make the teaching of French and English compulsory in their secondary schools in order to favor such an integration.

The joint communique, which crowned 2 days of meetings by the Burkina Faso-Ghana Permanent Joint Cooperation Commission, also envisaged the establishment of joint institutions in the field of energy and transportation as well as the harmonization of legislation in the judicial and criminal fields.

The two countries also agreed on the principle of belonging to the same monetary zone in order to facilitate their economic integration.

According to the communique, the two parties agreed to speed up the process of their integration by implementing the clauses of the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), particularly those concerning the liberalization of trade; mutual assistance in the field of customs and excise; the free movement of people, services, and capital; as well as the transportation and transit of goods. Concerning trade, the two countries discussed the barter agreements and obstacles to the development of trade relations between them.

According to the communique, Ghana has decided to cede to Burkina Faso a plot of 20,000 square meters near the Port of Tema, 25 kilometers west of Accra, for the construction of warehouses. The two parties also agreed that the next meetings of the joint commission will be presided over by the heads of state, and with the presence of all ministers concerned.

Extraordinary Session To Be Held
AB162053 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] At the end of its sixth session in Accra today, the Ghana-Burkina Faso Joint Commission for Cooperation has decided that annual sessions of the commission should be presided over by the heads of state of the two countries. These sessions should also be attended by all ministers responsible for matters to be discussed. In addition, individual ministers of the two countries will meet their counterparts every 3 months to review progress in the implementation of decisions taken by the commission. These are contained in a communique adopted by the delegates, which they hoped will help provide solutions to common problems and accelerate the pace of political and economic integration of the two countries.

In this direction, the commission is to hold an extraordinary session in Accra next November with the leaders of the two countries jointly presiding, to help resolve certain outstanding issues affecting effective cooperation. The session also agreed that a number of initiatives be taken to bring about effective political integration of both states. [passage omitted]

Ghana's delegation was led by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, while the Burkina Faso delegation was led by Mr Basile Guissou, minister of external relations and cooperation.

Common Currency Zone Discussed
AB171124 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchwey, has observed that it is possible to create a common currency zone for Ghana and Burkina Faso. The important thing the two countries have to do is to give correct value to their currencies to enable them to be legal tender in each other's country.

A *Ghana News Agency* report said Dr Botchwey was commenting on a proposal for the common currency zone by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, at the just ended sixth session of the Ghana-Burkina Faso permanent joint commission for cooperation in Accra. Dr Asamoah's proposal was among others made to speed up political and economic integration between the two countries.

Dr Botchwey said in so far as the pound sterling can be legally tendered in West Germany, France, and elsewhere, the same system can be carried out for the two countries. He explained that when the correct value is given to the currencies, it can eliminate currency trafficking and enhance trade between the two countries.

Another important thing to do is to integrate the economies of the two countries at the level of production. The two nations must start by making production efficient.

On his part the Burkina Faso minister for external relations and cooperation, Mr Basile Guissou, noted that the creation of the common currency zone is one way of overcoming obstacles in trade between the two countries. He said because the two currencies do not have a common value it has paved the way for illegal trade and currency trafficking.

Addressing Burkinabe citizens in Ghana, Mr Basile Guissou appealed to them to abide by the laws of the country. He announced that the general secretary for CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] Captain Pierre Ouedraogo, will visit Ghana soon to discuss the welfare of Burkinabe citizens. Mr Guissou said since there are about 1 million Burkinabe citizens in Ghana, it is important that his government should keep in touch with them to enable it to plan for their welfare. He told them that Ghana and Burkina Faso have reached agreement on the payment of retirement benefits to Burkinabe citizens who worked in Ghana but are now back home.

Burkinabe Minister on Session

AB171855 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The Burkina Faso minister of external affairs and cooperation, Mr Basile Guissou, has observed that the sixth session of the Ghana-Burkina Faso Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation which has just ended in Accra underscores the will of the two countries to translate bilateral decisions into concrete policies. Speaking to newsmen before he left for home, Mr Guissou, who led a 12-member team to the meeting, said the commission initiated decisions which had never before been taken. He said the success of the session has paved the way for the holding of an extraordinary session in November next year, either in Accra or Ouagadougou.

The minister expressed regrets that during the past decade, bilateral cooperation among West African states under the ECOWAS Treaty has been more theoretical than practical, and he hoped the outcome of the just-ended session will mark a turning point in cooperation among states.

Joint Military Exercises To Be Held

AB151952 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] A military exercise codenamed Teamwork 1986 will be held in four regions in September and October. The exercise, which will be in two phases, will involve officers and men of the Ghana Armed Forces and their counterparts of Burkina Faso. The first phase, codenamed Operation Mercury Express, takes place in Tema in greater Accra, and at Akuse and Akosombo in the Eastern Region from the 19th to the 26th of September. The second phase, Operation Warlord, will be held at Komenda in the Central Region and in Sekondi-Takoradi in the Western Region from the 23d to the 31st of October.

Announcing this at a news conference in Accra today, the director of General Staff, Colonel (?Frits Ayite), said the aim is to assess the preparedness of the military in the defense of the country from both internal and external aggression. Also to take part are personnel from the Customs, Excise, and Preventive Service, the Civil Defense Organization, regional administrations of the regions concerned, and canoe fishermen. Col (Ayite) said maximum security measures have been taken to ensure public safety during the exercise.

Rawlings on Military Objectives, Politics

AB161244 Accra Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] A passing-out parade was held this morning for 51 officer cadets of the Ghana Military Academy and Training School, at Teshie in Accra. At the ceremony, the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, called on the Ghana Armed Forces to be creative and assist in the development of the country. He said they can do this by helping to produce food, building bridges and dams, as well as providing good drinking water and medical care for the people.

Chairman Rawlings, who is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, explained that political activities currently taking place in the country are not at variance with the objectives of the Armed Forces. He therefore charged the new officers to be aware of and participate in activities of the CDR's [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] as their contribution toward efforts to change the environment.

The leader of the revolution warned against neocolonialist maneuvers to destabilize the African revolution and pledged the preparedness of the Ghana Armed Forces to respond at all time to defend the ongoing process.

Finance Secretary on Crisis in National Economy

AB161508 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchwey, today warned that the country's economy is in deep crisis and if steps are not taken to remedy it, the gains so far made in the economic recovery program will be eroded.

Dr Botchwey was briefing newsmen on the emergency session of the economic management team. The briefing was also to clarify rumors and speculations on the state of the economy. Dr Botchwey said the team is discussing the crisis in the economy with a view to finding ways of consolidating the gains made in the first phase of the recovery program and lay a firm base for the medium-term recovery program. The secretary emphasized that there is a fundamental imbalance in the national budget. This is because as of last week it had been established that government account has been largely withdrawn to the tune of 12 billion cedis. This means that the government has to generate extra revenue of 5 billion cedis beyond what is needed to be spent at the end of next month. And from the next month to the end of December, enough revenue will have to be generated to enable the government to discharge its obligations.

To achieve this, it has been decided that the extent of government borrowing from the Central Bank should not exceed 7 billion cedis. He stated that some enterprises from which much revenue is expected are not performing as well as expected. The tax liabilities of 95 such enterprises totalled 12.9 billion cedis but out of this figure they have paid only 4.2 billion cedis.

The secretary also attributed the slack in the economic growth to the activities of those expected to make remittances to the state. He said instead of these people channeling their remittances to the Central Bank, they rather go to the black market.

On wages and salaries, Dr Botchwey said the size of the wage bill is so large that it constitutes another source of pressure on the national budget. Nobody should therefore take things for granted that the government will continue subsidizing the wage bill without very fundmamental policy changes. The secretary declared, it is not in the national interest for the state to set up enterprises and allow the enterprises to help socialize the cost of their inefficiency. He said external trade also constitutes another aspect of the crisis. At the moment there is less money to finance imports because the external receipts have gone down and indications are that the estimated target of $50 million may not be attained. Dr Botchwey said if this situation is not arrested, the rate of inflation is likely to be higher than the 20 percent anticipated. This might therefore result in the erosion of income and a depreciation in the value of the cedi.

Commentaries Discuss Economic Options, IMF

'United Stand' Called For

AB161820 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Kweku Sefah Johnson commentary]

[Text] The attempt by the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation to obtain official clarification on persistent rumors of an alleged pending currency readjustment has expectedly opened up once again a heated debate among the generality of Ghanaians. This is not unexpected since any such mention of adjustment has a special message for the populace. A report widely carried by the local media yesterday made mention of the presence of an International Monetary Fund, IMF, team in the country for negotiations with the government and which to some people is an ominous sign and automatic confirmation of a new exchange rate of our cedi to the dollar.

The report has at least succeeded in generating and bringing the attention of all Ghanaians to the crucial issue of the method by which a sound economic foundation for the country could be developed and maintained. Whilst at it, however, care must be taken not to allow theoretical and other emotional responses to haunt us. What we need is a dispassionate discussion spurred on by our individual concern for the economic and social well-being of not only ourselves, but our fellow countrymen and women. This cannot be done through sentimental and emotional attachment to dogmatic positions. The issues call for the strength and will to confront cold logic and simple common sense. As the *Daily Graphic* put it yesterday, the nation is faced with choosing between the devil or the deep blue sea. A critical analysis may suggest that jumping into the blue sea is surely to plunge into the unknown. The survival factor is about 20 to 80. The situation is complex and not a period for anti-IMF haranguing. There is the absolute need for all to ponder over the issue for a while and what definitely appears to be the solution is the need to put our house in order. Most of us dread the presence of the IMF. The only names by which we can confidently drive it away from our homes is to strive toward the establishment of a sound, buoyant, and self-reliant economy. We must therefore address ourselves to the real issue of negligence, apathy, incompetence, laziness, and endless demands for benefits we have not earned.

The so-called IMF experts do not leave London, Paris, France, and New York with a fixed mind that they are coming to force a bitter pill down the throat of Ghana. Their attitude, to a large extent, is informed by the kind of conditions they come to find, and those conditions are surely known to us to be responsible for the severe economic distortions. Fortunately for us, the IMF is committed in a way to our cause since it is their intention to make a success story out of Ghana for the developing world. But that does not mean we should sit down, fold our arms, and wait for annual pledges. Even if we should succeed, that way, we cannot claim any credit as citizens. And sight must not be lost of the fact that any abrupt chasing out of the IMF now means automatic stoppage of concessional funds from multilateral institutions and other donor countries, including the World Bank and so on.

The alternative is diligent work for higher expert revenue to offset the long list and high cost of imports. No other country or organization can do that for us. No amount of loans and adjustments can do that. It is only the understanding and united stand of all Ghanaians which would prevent us from making a fall into the deep blue sea even if we are able to escape from the devil.

'Sacrifices' Necessary

AB171600 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Joe Hamilton commentary]

[Text] The state of the economy vis-a-vis our continued relationship with some international financial institutions has surely provided food for thought and for once, one can say that the people of this country have been awakened from a false sense of security and complacency. The issues involved in the current crisis vis-a-via our dealings with the IMF and others should be viewed purely from the standpoint of the realities of our situation. In other words, our dealings should be stripped of all trappings of useless ideological arguments.

The question of whether we should have gone to the IMF or whether we should continue to deal with them now does not arise here. No one goes to borrow if one is capable of living within one's resources. No one visits the hospital if one is in good health. On the other hand, the lender also parts with his resources on some conditions. It is when some form of agreement seems to have emerged that the borrower and lender get satisfied. It may be a temporary satisfaction which is subject to renewal at another date, or a permanent satisfaction which leaves no one in doubt at the end of the day. The present state of affairs centers around two main options left for us.

The first choice is to continue to take additional international financial assistance. But that would not be for nothing. In other words, we must be prepared to accept the consequences of that decision. For us it is a choice whose resultant effect cannot be overlooked. The position is that once having committed ourselves to dealing with international financial bodies as an additional support to the policy of economic recovery, we must pursue this line to its logical conclusion. The spirit of sacrifice on the part of our citizens must be emphasized. Let us ask ourselves, however, if we as Ghanaians are ready to endure a little more in view of the realities of the moment.

The second option before us is to turn inward. In other words, we must put a stop to further dealings with these international financial bodies and tap our own resources. This would bring us to an era of draconian economic measures. It would call for the cutting of one's coat according to size. Are we ready for the sacrifices this second line of action calls for?

One thing which is clear is that as soon as we turn our backs to our foreign creditors, we would come face to face with the sharper squeezing tactics of the international finance shylocks. The situation is akin to that of a man who has burned his boat at the river side and yet wants to cross it.

Several questions emerge here: Are we ready to shift from our overstaffed offices to the field to undertake productive activities with our hands? Are we ready to accept to live with petrol rationing again for example? Are we ready to manage the little resources we have?

The recent revelations in many corporations clearly show that even the little we have is being embezzled, stolen, and misused. These are resources which could have solved some of the problems we are facing today. Are we ready to do away with many of the useless tastes and habits which we have acquired for foreign foods and clothing? Is it not our luxurious and ostentatious lifestyles which have brought us to where we are now? Are we at this critical stage of our history prepared to question the basis of our existence? Going with or without the IMF means in the final analysis, greater sacrifices ahead.

GUINEA BISSAU

Vieira Says Import-Export Sector To Be 'Liberalized'

AB151650 Paris AFP in French 1217 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bissau, 15 Aug (AFP) — The Guinea-Bissau president, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, announced on Thursday that his government had decided to liberalize most of the import-export sector of the country which has been so far exclusively in the hands of the state.

Addressing a meeting of traders' representatives in Bissau, Gen Vieira stated that from now on, the import-export sector of the country will be run by private traders who should form associations or a chamber of commerce, industry, and agriculture. The importations of rice, petroleum products, pesticides, and a number of goods and equipment will be the preserve of the state, which will direct and supervise the commercial operations with foreign countries as well as the basic prices policy, President Vieira added.

Since Guinea-Bissau achieved its independence in 1974, its import-export activities have been carried out by two state-owned enterprises, that is the Armazens do Povo (people's stores) and the Socomin (importing and commercial company). Private traders were only petty retailers since these two state-owned enterprises had branches.

LIBERIA

Further Reportage on Opposition Leaders' Detention

Maximum Security Decision Questioned

AB161118 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Justice Minister Jenkins Scott and several prison authorities have been invited to the Supreme Court in connection with the transfer of the three opposition political leaders to the military Belle Yeallah prison in Lofa County from the civilian prison in Monrovia.

According to today's edition of the *Suntimes* newspaper, the justice minister and others are to appear before the Supreme Court on August 26 to explain why they sent the three men to the military prison instead of the civilian prison in Monrovia without the command of the court. They were cited yesterday to appear before the Supreme Court by the justice in chambers, Patrick Bidow.

Doe Recommends 25 Year Jail Term

AB161241 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1110 GMT 16 Aug

[Text] The Senate Standing Committee on Judiciary has begun debating a recommendation by the President of Liberia, Dr Samuel K. Doe, that the three opposition political leaders now in detention for defying the Supreme Court should be in jail for a maximum of 25 years.

According to our local newspaper, the president has also recommended that the men be barred from engaging in politics after their 25-year prison term. LAP's [Liberia Action Party] Jackson F. Doe, LUP's [Liberia Unification Party] Gabriel Kpoleh and Dr Edward B. Kessely of LUP [Unity Party] were by order of the Supreme Court of Liberia arrested and incarcerated at the Monrovia Central Prison last for failing to pay $1000 fine imposed on each of them. They were found guilty by the court for disobeying its mandate restraining them from operating under the banner of the Grand Coalition as it was illegal. While at the Monrovia Central Prison, the men were removed from there and sent to the Belle Yeallah maximum security prison in Lofa County.

Meanwhile yesterday's eddition of the *Suntimes* newspaper reported that the chief justice of the Supreme Court, James Nagbe, has officially informed President Doe about the situation and noted that there was no record to indicate that a decision of the Supreme Court was ever disobeyed or treated with such disregard and scorn.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary is therefore debating the recommendation after which a report will be forwarded to the full Senate for action.

AFP Reports Decision To Demonstrate

AB161856 Paris AFP in French 1836 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Monrovia, 16 Aug (AFP) — Three Liberian opposition parties, the Liberia Action Party (LAP), the Liberia Unification Party (LUP), and Unity Party (UP) today expressed their intention to demonstrate Monday [18 August] against the government's "disrespect for public liberties" and "the injustice in Liberian society."

The spokesman for the three parties disclosed that they had written to the minister of justice to seek permission to demonstrate, but that they would demonstrate even if their request is rejected.

Leaders' Wives Say No Demonstration

AB171227 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1200 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Amidst growing concern about a demonstration tomorrow by a group of concerned women, the wives of the three opposition political leaders have said that there will be no marches and demonstrations tomorrow as reported. The wives of the three detained men disclosed that in accordance with their own rights in the Constitution, the wives and women of Liberia are simply going to present a petition to government, adding that they are law abiding citizens.

The Ministry of Justice has, however, warned the concerned women and the public in general against any public marches and demonstrations without obtaining a permit from the ministry as required by law.

Leaders' Wives Issue Statement

AB180910 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 18 Aug 86

["Important Statement for the Women of Liberia" made by wives of opposition leaders in Monrovia on 18 August — live or recorded]

[Text] We wish to introduce Mrs Morodo and I, Adelina Kessely. Women of Liberia, fellow citizens, we the wives of the patriotic sons of Liberia — Jackson Doe, Gabriel Kpoleh, and Edward Kessely — have come to you at this time in respect of certain developments affecting us and you fellow citizens of Liberia. As you are probably aware, the women of Liberia wish to present a citizens' petition to government outlining our concerns about official actions on issues affecting our human and constitutional rights. This presentation is a legal, lawful, peaceful petition (?covering) our grievances in line with the fundamental constitutional rights guaranteed all citizens.

Why this presentation, you might ask? Because we believe it is equally the citizens' responsibility to help government protect and respect human and constitutional rights by pointing out violations when they occur.

We, the women of Liberia, feel that it is now time, and past time, to point out the salient facts and put our grievances before government, since government is the only one with the power to redress our grievances and right the wrongs. We never planned a demonstration, a march, or rally. We never issued any challenge to government. We simply wish to exercise our rights under the Constitution, and we believe that a responsible government equally holds the responsibility to listen to its citizens, and most especially to its wives and mothers. We are not politicians, although we are the wives of politicians, but even there (?we) have the right as citizens and human beings, to ensure that their rights should not be abridged, abused, or denied simply because they have opposing views.

We and the women agreed to present the petition in respect of their constitutional rights. We did not say that they would march in the streets to present it. Nevertheless, the [word indistinct] newspaper carried a banner headline stating that we were going to march and demonstrate. It is important to clarify this issue, because that headline raised fears at certain levels and because of those fears various threats and intimidations have been made against some in our midst. The justice minister, Jenkins Scott, was heard over national radio alerting the joint security forces. Now, while Mary, [name indistinct], and I have been subjected to (?meet) more threatening experiences, and are prepared to put our lives on the line for human rights in Liberia, we are unable to accept the responsibility for the (?mobilization) and possible murder of fellow citizens, our sisters.

Therefore, in view of the prevailing situation where the lives or safety of Liberian women may not be secure, we request our sympathizers and supporters to join us on Monday, August 18th, at the First Methodist Church on Ashmond Street at noon during its regular 1-hour noonday prayer instead of at the Justice Ministry at 7:30. We repeat, because of the serious problems posed by security forces to the personal safety of our women sympathizers, we ask everybody to gather at the First Methodist Church, Ashmond Street, for prayers at the regular noon prayer service on Monday, August 18th, and not at the Justice Ministry at 7:30 am. We will all meet at the First Methodist Church Monday, August 18th at 12 pm.

God has not given us a spirit of fear, but one of prowess and (?might) and self-control. In the time of trouble, we will call upon God and He will answer us. Thank you.

Banned UPP Urges No Demonstration

AB171246 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1200 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The banned United People's Party [UPP] has called on its members, sympathizers, and supporters not to participate in any public demonstration. In a press release issued in Monrovia yesterday, the UPP reaffirmed its interest in the political stabilization of the country.

Its officials have said that they are committed to a process of dialogue and a confrontation would undermine the interest of everyone. In a release, the UPP officials said they do recognize that there are indeed political problems in the country which need to be resolved. However, they said it is their experience that these problems can be compounded by confrontation. They went on to observe that the current political atmosphere is tense, as such, they said, a demonstration, however peaceful intended has the potential of getting out of hand.

ECOM Warns Against Demonstration

AB171304 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The elections commission, ECOM, has cautioned the executive committees of the three opposition political parties in the country against holding a joint political demonstration tomorrow, Monday.

In a press release issued here yesterday from ECOM, the commission's chairman Mr Isaac Randoph said the planned joint political parties demonstration was illegal and ill-advised.

He said he considers the joint political parties planned demonstration as an extension of the banned coalition and contravention of the elections law and the Supreme Court's decision.

The ECOM chairman, however, said his commission will support the request of any duly registered political party to stage a political rally or demonstration as an entity, because, he added, a demonstration under the umbrella of that entity goes with it the responsibility that should damages ensue during its demonstration, it can be held liable and sued.

The ECOM chairman then called on all peace-loving Liberians irrespective of party affiliation, not to participate in activities in defiance of the law. Chairman Randoph also advised the Ministry of Justice not to grant a permit to what he described as this illegal organization.

Mr Randoph was reacting to a front-page story in yesterday's edition of the *Daily Star* newspaper captioned, Opposition Parties To Demonstrate on Monday.

Plans To Demonstrate Reaffirmed

AB171748 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The three opposition parties, LUP, LAP, and UP, have requested the Justice Ministry to provide them with police protection to peacefully assemble and demonstrate in Monrovia tomorrow against injustice in the country.

The Unity Party secretary general has said that if the justice minister refuses to grant them permit in contravention of the law, they will have no other alternative but to proceed with the protest march, adding that they can no longer tolerate their fundamental rights to be trampled underfoot by anyone because of political [word indistinct] who turn blind eyes to the law of the land.

NIGERIA

Former Head of State Urges Remaining in Commonwealth

AB171818 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] A former head of state, Dr Yacubu Gowon, has urged other African nations to emulate the human rights posture of Nigeria. Dr Gowon told journalists at Jos Airport that Nigeria had upheld human rights even at the time when the country nearly fell apart during the civil war.

He said that although there was a lot of interference in the internal affairs of the country which had serious consequences on the nation, the spirit and methods of human rights were kept faithfully.

Dr Gowon said that he would want such conditions to be applied in African countries, adding that he believed that African heads of state were concerned with their image on the issue and would not want it violated.

Dr Gowon said that there had been a lot of political will by member countries of the Economic Community of West African States to make the community a success in spite of misgivings, pointing out that the last meeting of the community at Abuja attested to that. Dr Gowon said that Nigeria should not withdraw from the Commonwealth, saying that whatever difficulties were encountered could be surmounted.

ANGOLA

UNITA Says Fighting in Cuito Cuanavale Continues

MB160649 (Clandestine) KUP in French
to Southern Central Africa
0600 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] UNITA has challenged the Luanda government to publicly show the four South African soldiers allegedly captured during a battle in Cuito Cuanavale.

In its latest communique signed by its chief of general staff, UNITA accuses the MPLA of being in the service of Soviet expansionism and of trying to misinform the international community about the truth about Cuito Cuanavale. The communique says the truth is that the MPLA has captured three wounded UNITA soldiers belonging to Battalions 513 and 333.

The communique adds that fighting continues in and around Cuito Cuanavale and that the MPLA has lost the capacity to launch attacks against Mavinga from Cuito Cuanavale.

UNITA Claims Two MiG Fighters Shot Down

AU161359 Paris AFP in English 1353 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Lisbon, Aug 16 (AFP) — Angolan rebels claimed Saturday that they had shot down two MiG fighters, destroyed nine Soviet-made tanks and captured 10 government soldiers during an attack last week on the major government base of Cuito Cuanavale in southeast Angola.

In a statement released here, the South African- and U.S.-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said it would present the captured troops to the international press at an unspecified future date.

Also Saturday the Angolan Government, in an official statement reported by the Portuguese news agency ANOP, said its forces had killed "about 100 invaders" during the attack on Cuito Cuanavale, in Cuando Cubango Province.

The authorities had earlier announced that 40 South African troops had been killed and four captured during the attack on Cuito Cuanavale, which the government said had been carried out by the South African military.

Luanda sayd the South Africans had been sent across the border from neighboring Namibia to help dull a government drive against UNITA bases in Cuando Cubango. Pretoria has neither denied or confirmed the charges. In its statement, UNITA said its forces had shot down a MiG-21 and a MiG-23 and destroyed nine T-55 tanks in the fighting.

Further Details

PA161330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Lisbon, 16 Aug — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA today announced it downed two enemy airplanes and captured 10 soldiers during its attack on the city of Cuito Cuanavale in southwestern Angola.

According to a communique released in Lisbon, on Wednesday a MIG-21 and on Thursday a MIG-23 were downed and nine Soviet-made T-55 tanks were destroyed.

The communique, signed by Brigadier Chendovava, chief of staff of UNITA, indicated that the attack led to the destruction of all the supplies of support ammunition and food for a possible offensive against Mavinga, a city controlled by the guerrillas located 150 km east of Cuito Cuanavale.

On Monday, 11 August, UNITA announced the attack on Cuito Cuanavale as a massive preventive strike. That same day, the Luanda authorities reported an attack with artillery and South African troops against the city.

UNITA stated that South African troops did not participate in the action and it publicly challenged Luanda to present the four South Africans it said had been captured during the attack.

The guerrilla organization led by Jonas Savimbi announced that it will soon present the prisoners captured in Cuito Cuanavale. It said that they disclosed the presence of 30 Soviets in the 25th Brigade of the regular Angolan troops (FAPLA) and another 60 in the command post.

Dos Santos Receives Jesse Jackson

MB170908 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Official talks were held yesterday between the U.S. delegation led by Jesse Jackson and an Angolan delegation led by Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, a member of the party political bureau. Also yesterday in the afternoon, Jesse Jackson was received by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. In the meeting they examined various international issues, particularly the prevailing situation in southern Africa and the effects of South African aggression against our country.

Today, Jesse Jackson, accompanied by Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, will visit the Province of Cabinda where he will observe on the spot the efforts being carried out by the Angolan Government toward development despite the attempts at economic sabotage by the racist South African regime in connivance with armed bandits aimed at destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola and undermining its noble goal of building socialism and restoring peace.

Dos Santos Speaks on U.S. Relations at Dinner

MB171203 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at a dinner in honor of Jesse Jackson in Luanda on 16 August — recorded]

[Text] Reverend Jesse Jackson, ladies and gentlemen, comrades: To begin with, I would like to warmly welcome you to the People's Republic of Angola. It is my hope that your stay here will be a (?memorable) one. Your visit is aimed at establishing direct contact with Angolan officials and obtaining on the spot an in-depth understanding of the Angolan situation and our concerns. Accordingly, we are convinced that after your visit, you will be able to better contribute to a greater understanding of our aims and difficulties among the American people.

Like us, Rev Jesse Jackson has been defending the principle of just relations among peoples and we cannot fail to encourage you in your efforts to make a better world, a world of peace, justice, and harmony among nations. We consider you and receive you today as one who is (?representing) the feelings of the overwhelming majority of the American people, who have great respect for liberty and independence which they have maintained and developed through the years following their own struggle for these noble objectives.

Your deep feelings for the legitimate aspirations of southern African peoples in particular and other peoples of the world in general will enable you to better understand us and assist us in our efforts, using your influence to usher in a new era in relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the United States. The present state of political relations between our two countries does not correspond with our readiness to broaden economic, trade, and financial relations with reciprocal advantages in view of the present U.S. Government's unrealistic policy toward southern Africa, and Angola in particular. [passage indistinct]

Angola has been an independent and sovereign state for over 10 years. It defends and follows a policy of (?active) nonalignment and tries (?within its limits) to express its solidarity with peoples fighting for their independence, particularly the Namibian people fighting for their independence based on UN Security Council Resolution 435, and the patriotic South African people fighting for the elimination of apartheid and the subsequent achievement of their right to liberty and [words indistinct]. (?Our actions) are within the framework of efforts undertaken by the international community to solve the problems of southern Africa and bring about a just and lasting peace.

Unfortunately, our role is misinterpreted by the present U.S. Administration whose contribution to the establishment of peace in our war-torn region would be very positive if it was exercising the role of a broker with impartiality. However, by (?siding) with racist South Africa in the problems facing our southern African region and assisting South Africa's UNITA puppets, the Reagan administration has placed itself on the side of the apartheid regime and lost credibility.

Events in southern Africa in the past (?decade) are characterized by [words indistinct] of the apartheid regime, which is thus trying to ensure the survival of this heinous system. The People's Republic of Angola has never had a day of peace because of South Africa's aggressive and belligerent policy. Obviously, and in self-defense, it saw the need to resort to Article 51 of the UN Charter by appealing for international assistance to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity which has been strongly threatened by the Pretoria regime since Angola's proclamation of independence on 11 November 1975. It was in this context that various countries of Africa and other continents [words indistinct] and it is with the same reasons that to this day there are Cuban internationalist troops in Angola. Evidently, once it is felt that their presence in our country is [words indistinct], the sovereign Government of Angola and Cuba [words indistinct]. However, we doubt whether there will be peace in our region as long as the system of apartheid exists and whether acts of aggression against Angola will cease as long as there is apartheid in South Africa. [Words indistinct] and for this reason, we still consider valid our proposals sent to the UN secretary general in November 1984.

Rev Jesse Jackson, ladies and gentlemen, I hope that your brief stay in our country and your visit to southern Africa will truly be a factor leading to closer relations between our peoples, that is, between the peoples of Angola and the United States, as well as a contribution to a change in the U.S. policy in southern Africa so as to conform to the wishes of the international community. Please convey our greetings to all those in the United States fighting for a better world, to all those supporting your efforts for equality, understanding, and peace in the world. In conclusion, allow me to propose a toast to your health and to the health of your distinguished delegation. Please feel at home [words indistinct].

MOZAMBIQUE

Planes Bearing 'War Materiel' Landing Illegally

MB151823 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The Mozambican People's National Security Service [SNASP] revealed in Maputo today that in recent days Mozambican airspace in Manica Province has been violated by aircraft which have been landing men and unloading war materiel. SNASP pointed out that the aircraft were identical to South African planes which provided regular supplies of weapons to armed bandits in Gorongosa district before the capture of their principal base, Casa Banana, in August last year by Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops. Some of the aircraft detected recently have been landing on runways in Manica Province, SNASP revealed.

This resupply of armed bandits is being carried out during a period of continued violations of the Nkomati Accord by South Africa, a member of the Mozambican Government connected with the Mozambican-South African Joint Commission created following Nkomati Accord told AIM. This resupply is made in in preparation for military actions gainst the Beira corridor, he added. Following pressures by Zambia and Zimbabwe for economic sanctions agains the Republic of South Africa during the recent Commonwealth mini-summit in London, the Pretoria government has drastically reduced the railroad traffic of these two countries to and from South African ports. Pretoria has also imposed a 25 percent surcharge on goods from these two countries, thus increasing it against neighboring countries.

The Beira corridor which was already important for Zimbabwe became vital in that it is the only route capable of relieving the effects of Pretoria's action. In April, a donor conference was held in Beira during which a $130 million investment was pledged to rehabiliation projects for communications linking that port city to Zimbabwe.

This week, it was announced that the Zambian and Tanzanian authorites have decided to give particular attention to the defense of Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia Railway] railroad linking Zambia to the port of Dar es Salaam. They fear that the South African Armed Forces might launch actions against this railroad which is vital for Zambia. This followed the detention of South African spies in Zambia. The violations of Mozambican airspace in the central region are being carried out at a time when Nathan Shamuyarira, the Zimbabwean infromation minister, has warned international public opinion of the possibility of actions by Pretoria against the Nonaligned Movement summit due in Harare early in September.

NAMIBIA

Three Civilians Killed by SWAPO Insurgents

MB160549 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0548 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 16, SAPA — Three civilians were killed and 10 injured in a stand-off bombardment by SWAPO insurgents on Oshakati in northern SWA/Namibia early this morning.

All the victims were of the Okatana black residential area near the town, the SWA Territory Force said in a statement in Windhoek.

Slight damaged was caused to property in another bombardment on Ruacana town in northern SWA/Namibia at 2am today, but the statement made no mention of casualities.

Insurgents used mortar bombs and recoilless cannons in both attacks.

The shelling of Oshakati began at 1.15am and lasted briefly, causing light damage to property, the SWATF said.

Among the injured were two children aged four years and 10 years.

All the injured received emergency treatment and were later transferred to hospital.

The SWATF said security forces had launched follow-up operations which were still in progress.

"The security have earlier warned that SWAPO terrorists will use these and other lowly tactics to commit their acts of terror," the statement said.

The security forces would not hesitate to take appropriate action to protect SWA/Namibia and its people, it added.

The names of the dead would be announced later, the SWTF said.

Four SWAPO 'Insurgents' Killed

MB161141 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1139 GMT
16 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 16, SAPA — Security Forces in Northern SWA/Namibia have tracked down and killed four SWAPO insurgents who were involved in a stand-off bombardment on Oshakati early today, the SWATF said in a statement in Windhoek.

A recoilless B10 cannon used in the brief attack on the nerve centre of the SWA/Namibian war zone was found in operations by pursuing members of the security forces.

At least three civilians were killed and 10 others injured in he nearby Okatana black residential area in the bombardment at 1.15am.

The SWATF statement said the four insurgents were shot dead in a skirmish 24km south west of Oshakati at about 11am.

Follow-up action was continuing.

The SWATF said six B10 bombs and three 82mm mortar bombs fell inside Oshakati but it was not yet known how many of the projectiles had hit Okatana township.

Follow-up operations were still in progress against SWAPO insurgents who had launched a similar stand-off bombardment on Ruacana on the border between SWA/Namibia and Angola at 2am today.

The statement gave no details of the follow-up operations.

Soldier Killed

MB170454 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1436 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 16, SAPA — Lance-Corp Andre Herscholl Erasmus, 20, was killed in a "stand-off bombardment" by alleged terrorists in Ruacama in the operational area early today, defence headquarters in Pretoria announced.

Lance-Corp Erasmus is survived by his parents, Mr and Mr D.J. Erasmus, of Mitchells plain, Cape Town.

The spokesman would give no further details.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Condemns Senate Acceptance of Sanctions

MB170517 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the acceptance of sanctions legislation against South Africa by the American Senate is hampering the process of negotiating a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa. He says it will encourage the incitement of violence in South Africa aimed at a system under which no American would live of his own free will.

Mr Botha said that steps of this nature could harm American interests.

Further on Pik Botha 'Attack'

MB180510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 17, SAPA — In an attack on the United States Senate's decision to impose borad economic sanctions against South Africa, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today "it is clear that the development of the black communities here holds no weight for the U.S. legislators."

Mr Botha said the sanctions move was "a renunciation of that which the U.S. regards as the norms which are dear to them.

"While the South African Government is busy broadening democracy the Senate is busy prohibiting it," he said.

Last night, the Senate voted 84-14 approving a sanctions package that includes a ban on importing South African steel, textiles, uranium, coal and farm produce. The bill, likely to be written into law afer compromise debates between the Senate and the House of Representatives, includes a ban on new American investment and a freeze on Pretoria's bank deposits in the United States.

Mr Botha said while South Africa was ready to hold negotiations with a view to building a new constitutional dispensation basic to certain fundamental rights "the U.S. Senate, through its actions, is busy encouraging the perpetrators of violence to continue with their actions."

The aim of this was to bring about "a political system which the U.S. people would not live freely under." He said the move by the Senate was a distortion of the realities of South Africa.

"The South African Government rejects this step, not only as unpermitted interference in South Africa's internal affairs, but as a step which holds no moral consideration," Mr Botha said.

He added it was to be regretted the steps by the Senate harmed the interests of the U.S. while allowing the enemies of the free world to further their interests. The Senate, by pushing for sanctions, was hampering efforts by the government to negotiate a constitution that would bring blacks into the national political system.

Deputy Finance Minister Condemns Senate Vote

MB170549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The deputy minister of finance, Mr Kent Durr, has condemned the vote in the American Senate approving sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Durr was reacting to the approval in the Senate by 84 votes to 14 of a package of economic and political sanctions against this country. He said the measures amounted to protectionism dressed in morality. Implementation of the sanctions would hurt black people and retard reform, he said.

5 Killed, 4 Injured in Nelspruit Landmine Blasts

MB180448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2123 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text], Nelspruit, Aug 17, SAPA — Two landmines were detonated in the vicinity of Nelspruit in the eastern Transvaal this afternoon and tonight, killing three women, two children and injuring four others.

The first mine was detonated at 5.30pm by a private car on the farm Kingston Vale belonging to Mr Hannie Bekker about 12km from Nelspruit. Three black women, aged 28, 20 and 23 were killed instantly in the blast. Two children, aged 10 months and nine months, were also killed. A spokesman for the Department [as recieved] of Information Mrs Ronelle Henning, said their names had not been released as their next-of-kin had not been informed. The mine was planted at the junction between the gravel road from the farm and the main road between Nelspruit and the nearby township of Kanyamazane.

The second landmine was detonated when a white 32-year-old mother and her three children were returning home to their farm Stellenrus after church at about 8.30pm. The mother and her nine-year-old child were seriously injured. The other two children sustained slight injuries. Mrs Henning said their names could also not be released as all their relatives had not been informed.

Th explosion occurred about 300m from the farm house a short distance along the farm road from the Nelspruit-Komatipoort road. They are being treated at the Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit.

Further on Nelspruit Explosions

MB180846 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 18, SAPA — Landmines blew up two cars in the eastern Transvaal last night, killing five people, including two babies and seriously injuring four.

The dead are three black women and two children. The injured a white woman, her 9-year-old son and two black men.

The blasts on dirt roads near Nelspruit were preceded by an early morning explosion at a pump station about 4km outside the town which was believed to have been caused by mini-limpet mines.

The first evening blast, which came near a fork on a well used dirt road on the farm, Kingston Vale, belonging to Mr Hennie Becker, destroyed the back of a BMW, killing three young black women and two babies aged nine and 10 months.

The second landmine was detonated by a car driven by Mrs Marietjie Cornelia Roos (32) who was on her way home from church with her three children. Mrs Roos and her son Johannes (9) were seriously injured in the blast. Her two other children were not seriously hurt.

The landmine exploded under the family's Mercedes at 8.20pm some 300m from their farm Stellenrust, about 15km from Nelspruit on the Komatiepoort road.

Mrs Roos and Johannes were in a "very serious condition" in the Bob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit, said Miss Ronelle Henning, spokeswoman for the Bureau for Infocmation in Pretoria.

In the earlier blast, two men, including the driver of the car, were injured and taken to Nelspruit hospital. The names of the dead and injured in this incident — all black — have not been released.

"There was a hell of an explosion which sounded like someone letting off dynamite," said Mr Deon Erasmus, who lives on the farm.

Mr Erasmus told *The Citizen* he rushed out of the house and saw a dazed and injured black man staggering towards him.

The explosion occurred less than 500m from the Erasmus house. "We ran to the car and tried to help, but there was nothing we could do for the women and babies who had been sitting in the back of the car," he said.

Mr Erasmus said he believed the landmine must have been planted on Saturday night. "There was a bright moon and the mine was laid near a fork in the road which is used by lots of cars. If it had been there very long it would surely have been detonated earlier."

He said his family was still feeling shocked by the blast which "sounded as if it was bringing our house down."

Miss Ronelle Henning, said the landmine was detonated at about 5.45pm last night.

The mine had been planted near a junction with the main road between Nelspruit and the township of Kanyamazane, she said.

The dead black women were aged 20, 23 and 28. Their names and those of the dead children where not released by the bureau, pending notification of next of kin.

The early morning blast came at about 5.20am and occurred at the pump station at Kingston Vale. An employee who arrived for work later discovered slight damage to sewage pipes.

The eastern Transvaal region has been hit by several previous blasts blamed on landmines planted by ANC terrorists.

South African police last Thursday night killed four heavily-armed terrorists and wounded a fifth in a gun battle in the eastern Transvaal near the Swaziland border. After the shoot-out, police took possession of a large quantity of weapons, including limpet mines.

Nel Condemns West For 'Double Standards'

MB181133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1131 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 18, SAPA — Deputy Information Minister Mr Louis Nel today slammed the West for practising double standards, following last nights two landmine blasts near Nelspruit that killed five and seriously injured four people.

The ANC was responsible for "these horrendous deeds of terror," he said in Pretoria — yet the ANC was not condemned by the outside world.

"The succour and the tacit support given to the perpetrators of these murders, friends of the Ted Kennedys, Bill [name as received] Hawkes and Bill Grays of this world, again demonstrate the double standards applied to South Africa," he told a press conference at the Bureau for Information.

The West was trying to eradicate terrorism world-wide, yet it was aiding and abetting those responsible for "blatantly brutal acts of terror in South Africa," Mr Nel said.

The South African Government and people would not be intimidated, however.

"The South African security forces will continue to hunt down and bring to trial the perpetrators of these senseless crimes," he said at the conference, which was attended by numerous foreign television and news services.

Mr Nel said it was difficult to say whether those who planted the mines had infiltrated the country from Mozambique or Swaziland.

Asked about sanctions, Mr Nel said the West was following a "completely immoral approach."

Sanctions would not destroy the South African economy, but would have a "very negative effect on employment," he said.

For instance, a ban on coal exports would affect 38000 black jobs and 200000 black people. Not only the government but the man in the street — of which the majority were black — would suffer in southern Africa, Mr Nel said.

"Even cats and dogs will suffer," he said.

"It is like chemical warfare: Everybody will suffer."

However there were people all over the world who wanted to trade with South Africa for practical and moral reasons, and who would work with South Africa to have the sanctions campaign defeated, Mr Nel said.

"We have a positive approach towards sanctions. We have defeated sanctions before and we will defeat them again."

Mr Nel would not "elaborate whatsoever" on statements Bishop Desmond Tutu had been making abroad concerning sanctions, but said the bishop was "completely out of touch with the views and sentiments of the majority of black people in South Africa."

The majority of blacks did not want sanctions, economic regression, or more unemployment, he said.

Bishop Tutu fell into the category of the rich who would not lose their jobs if sanctions were applied, Mr Nel added.

'Several Terrorists' Reported Killed on Border

MB151620 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Several terrorists were killed in a shooting incident on the border last night. The incident occurred on one of the country's borders while the terrorists were trying to infiltrate South Africa. According to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, a large quantity of sophisticated weapons was confiscated.

Further on Incident

MB160429 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2049 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 15, SAPA — Four men were shot dead and a fifth was wounded in a skirmish with police in the eastern Transvaal this week. A police spokesman in Pretoria said tonight the fifth man was arrested this morning in the vicinity of where the skirmish took place last night.

The incident, which happened near the Swaziland border, resulted in police confiscating a number of Russian weapons including an RPG rocket launcher and projectiles, limpet mines, handgrenades and AK47 rifles. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the incident happened while the men were trying to enter South Africa.

Whites Open Fire on Crowd of Black Children

MB170455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1449 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — Two white men, believed to have been drunk, opened fire on a group of black children in the East Rand township of Alexandra, injuring at least one girl, a police spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the men, who had been arrested, were being held at the Sandton police station and would be charged with attempted murder. A pistol and a revolver were confiscated.

The incident happened on Thursday and the injured 13-year old girl was taken to hospital. Efforts to check on her condition were unsuccessful.

A source in the township told SAPA the two white men suddenly started firing at a group of 10 children and one of the attackers was quoted as saying "he had been excited." The police spokesman said the two were in illegal possession of the firearms. "As I gathered they were on their way to a firm. They were from a party," the spokesman said. He did not say when the two would appear in court.

SADF Denies Providing 'War Supplies' to Renamo

MB160546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The Defense Force in Pretoria has denied a report by a foreign news agency that South Africa is supplying the Renamo movement in Mozambique with war supplies. A Defense Force spokesman says South Africa's stand on Mozambique and Renamo had been explained at the highest level numerous times. This had not changed.

The report, quoting American and Mozambican officials, says the South African war supplies to Renamo are for an attack on the so-called Beira corridor.

Commentary Discusses Elections for Black Leaders

MB180529 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The reform process has gained a momentum that cannot be stopped — even though there are those, on the one hand, who say the pace is too slow and those, on the other hand, who would like the brakes applied. These two extremes aside — and international pressures notwithstanding — reform is continuing at a pace that is realistic and that takes complex circumstances into account. The steady course of reform can no longer be detoured or derailed.

Indeed, the process of reform is ready for acceleration for the next important stage of negotiating a new political dispensation for the black communities in South Africa. Such acceleration, however, is being thwarted by one important factor. This is the dispute as to who the authentic leaders of black South Africans are, and, more particularly, who the authentic leaders are in areas outside the national states. One argument is that the government is not negotiating with the real black leaders, that the real leaders are sitting in prison. Another argument is that there are too many self-professed black leaders who have never been elected to a position of authority and have never proved their popular support through an acceptable democratic test.

Now a firm proposal has been placed on the negotiation table that can put an end, once and for all, to these arguments. The proposal, as outlined by the minister of constitutional development and planning, is for electoral divisions to be established and voters lists compiled so that elections may be held in which the black people can themselves decide through democratic means who their authentic leaders are.

The proposal is that such elections should be for the planned national statutory council. The form of the council can be amended, if necessary, to make it more appropriate for the purposes of the proposed election or another forum can be considered. That will depend on represntations from within the black communities themselves, as, indeed, will any decision on the actual holding of elections.

There will be those who would aruge that such elections would be unacceptable because imprisoned leaders would not be able to particpate. The answer to that argument is simple: The government has stated emphatically that any person or political group, including the so-called political prisoners, is free to take part in the political process at all levels provided violent and revolutionary action is renounced.

There will be others who would refuse to take part in the proposed elections on the grounds that they are not prepared to be part of the present system. Such an attitude would be tantamount to an admission on their part that they are not prepared to risk exposure of the degree of their popular support and would destroy their credibility and their claims to be leaders of their people. Should the black communities decide to hold elections, these would not be the end of the matter but the beginning of accelerated reform.

The leaders thus elected in democratic fashion would become the spokesmen for their communities in the negotiations on a new political dispensation acceptable to all the various population groups in this country. They would, in fact, be history makers who would be helping to build a new South Africa.

Restrictions Imposed on Eastern Cape Funerals

MB160431 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2030 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Aug 15, SAPA — Month-long restrictions on funerals were tonight imposed on 13 eastern Cape magisterial districts by the divisional commissioner of police in the area, Brigadier Ernst Schnetler.

The restrictions are effective from tomorrow until and including September 16, and affect the districts of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Fort Beaufort, Albany, Humansdorp, Hankey, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Bedford, Adelaide, Alexandria, Cradock and Bathhurst.

They include orders that no memorial or commemorative service in connection with the funeral of a deceased person shall be held out of doors and that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination organisation may act as a speaker at any funeral ceremony.

Mourners have to travel from the venue of a memorial or commemorative service to the site of the burial by vehicle and only along routes determined by the commissioner of police.

No flags, banners, placards or posters may be displayed at any time during a funeral, no public address systems may be used and the number of mourners is restricted to 200.

Only one person at a time may be buried at a particular service and the proceedings may not last for more than four hours.

Special University Assembly Protests Emergency

MB151258 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1251 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 15 SAPA — About 3000 students and staff members packed the great hall at Wits University today to hear the vice-chancellor, Prof Karl Tober, call on the government to lift the state of emergency. Addressing a special university assembly called to protest at the state of emergency and the stifling of academic freedom, of Tober read a joint statement by the vice-chancellors of five South African universities calling for an end to the state of emergency, the release of all detaineees and an end to the curbs on the free flow of information. Prof Tober also called on the government to "address the problems on black education immediately and imaginatively, without measures as drastic as those currently in force, but through negotiation and a receptive spirit."

Crowds of students sang freedom songs and did the toi-toi, a protest dance, before the meeting began. Those who could not fit into the hall were able to watch a live televised recording of the meeting in lecture theatres.

Similar unviersity assemblies, which are called only in exceptional circumstances, were held simultaneously at the Universities of Cape Town, Natal, Rhodes and the Western Cape.

"It takes a crisis of huge proportions and devastating impact to justify an assembly representing all the constituencies of the university," said Prof Phillip Tobias, a member of the university senate and key speaker at the assembly in Johannesburg. He pointed out that only three special assemblies had been called in the history of the university — in 1957, when the government passed legislation to close the universities to black students; in 1972, after police invaded the campus for the first time; and in 1983 when the government threatened to impose a quota on the number of black students at the university. "Freedom is the very lifeblood of a university," Prof Tobias said. "and today in the university freedom is under siege as never before."

He said it was the task of the university to pursue ideas and weigh up different schools of though on controversial issues. "What appraisal can we make when we are fed a diet of half truths, three-quarter truths, disinformation and mainly misinformation?" he asked. "No university worth its salt should take the present situation lying down. Let this moment of history become a shining light in the new, old struggle for the emancipation of the human spirit."

During the assembly the audience rose to applaud Miss Claire Wright, President of the SRC, [Students Representative Council] and Mr Dali Mpofu, president of the Black Students Society [BSS). Both were released from detention on August 13 but were unable to address the meeting because of restrictions imposed on them. Mr Tiego Moseneke, an ex-president of the BSS, said in his address the assembly was "part of a vital and bigger process in which South African universities and other institutions should re-examine their allegiances. The true interests of this university lie fully with supporting the democratic movement in this country and not with supporting PW Botha and his government." Mr Moseneke said the best way to ensure a peaceful transition to a "post apartheid" society would be for all non-government organisations to throw their weight behind the demand for a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

Mr Sydney Kentridge, leading human rights attorney and member of the university council, said in his address that the powers of the government were as "absolute and unbridled as ever" and were designed to prevent the "expression of opposition to lawlessness." "Thirty years ago the university dedicated itself to academic freedom. But freedom is indivisible ... an institution devoted to the freedom of ideas cannot support the suppression, of truth." Commenting on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's claim that the recent federal congress of the National Party was held under the banner of freedom, Mr Kentridge said to much laughter: "This was said not by Pieter Dirk Uys but by the leader of the party himself. He must have meant freedom to persercute others."

Others speakers at the assembly were Dr Alan Mabin, chairman of the Academic Staff Association and Miss Fran Buntman, vice-president of the SRC. The gathering ended with the singing of the Inkosi Sikeli Afrika. [God Bless Africa]

Professor Criticizes 'Repression'

MB151234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 15 SAPA — The present state of emergency in South Africa demonstrated government's contempt for the democratic rights of free expression, of assembly and of fair trial, the chairman of the Academic Staff Association at the University of the Witwatersrand [Wits], Dr Alan Mabin, said today.

Speaking at the university's general assembly called to respond to the current crisis in the country, Dr Mabin called for the immediate ending of the emergency and the unconditional release of all those detained under it.

"But whether or not the state of emergency is lifted, whether or not other arbitrary laws remain, together we will strive to continue with our project — a responsible and responsive university, open and non-racial, will continue to be built at Wits, whatever the opposition may be, and it will contribute to the building of a non-racial and democratic South Africa," he said.

The detentions of students and student leaders was an attack on Wits attempts to realise the ideal of non-racial education.

"The attack includes violent actions such as the assaults on peaceful assembly witnessed on this campus last term. The attack includes attempts to discredit this university, its staff and its students despite their striving to bring forth something new and just in South African education," Dr Mabin said.

Over the years Wits had laid a rightful claim to being a more open institution than most other South African universities by seeking to admit students and to appoint staff on a non-discriminatory basis.

But, said Dr Mabin, the ideal of a non-racial university was not popular in certain quarters.

"As the years have passed, there have been increasingly provocative actions by those opposed to the building of a non-racial community on this campus."

Student leaders and members of the academic staff had been harassed, arrested and in some cases, banned. He said members of the university's academic community were now being adversely affected by what was possibly "the most repressive" state of emergency in the country's history. The present crisis in the country had its roots in the generally appalling conditions of life under which most people were forced to live.

Dr Mabin said at no time had the need to reflect critically on the situation in the country been greater than it was today. But, instead of responding adequately to criticisms and call for fundamental change, the government had chosen instead to stifle free expression by "arbitrary administrative repression."

"The peace that is being created is the peace of the prison and the cemetry," he said.

University Joint Statement Issued

MB151227 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The vice chancellors of five South African universities have called on the government to lift the state of emergency, release or charge all detainees, and to lift the curbs on what they described as the free flow of information. In a joint statement issued in Johannesburg the five vice chancellors also called on the government to address the problems of black education immediately and imaginatively without measures as drastic as those in force but through negotiation and receptive spirit. The statement was signed by the heads of the Universities of Cape Town, Natal, Rhodes, the Witwatersrand, and the Western Cape.

Hendrickse Wants University Closed

MB170550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text The chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, says that the sooner the University of the Western Cape [UWC] is closed the better.

Speaking at the Orange-Kalahari congress at Keimoes in the northern Cape, Mr Hendrickse also said that students at the university were being reared as vehicles for communism and Marxism. He told his audience of about 2,000 people that he would never allow that education be used as an instrument to overthrow the stability of the South African society.

Regulation on Visiting Detainees Repealed

MB151606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1603 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria August 15 SAPA — A public safety act rule which severely restricted visits to state of emergency detainees was repealed today, according to a notice published in the government gazette. The notice simply reads: "Rule 5 of the rules published by government notice 1196 of 12 June 1986 is hereby repealed." The rule, which consisted of eight sub-sections, severely restricted visits to detainees and the conditions under which such visits could be paid. No immediate official clarification on the conditions which now apply to visiting detainees could be obtained.

Still No Access To Detainees

MB160830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0825 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 16, SAPA — A state of emergency rule restricting visits to detainees was repealed yesterday — but an emergency regulation still bars access to detainees.

Rule 5 issued by the minister of justice on June 12 which restricted visits to detainees was repealed yesterday, according to a government gazette notice. However, detainees still cannot be visited without official permission as emergency regulation 3 (10) is still in force. This states that no one can visit detainees without the consent of the minister of law and order or an authorised person.

Furthermore, no one "shall be entitled to official information relating to such (detained) person, or to any other information of whatever nature obtained from or in respect of such person," the sub-regulation states.

A Prisons Service spokesman said in Pretoria today the minister of justice had scrapped the rule following a recent Supreme Court judgment

Le Grange Says Situation 'Virtually Back to Normal'

MB151221 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange says the revolutionary climate in South Africa has not been sufficiently dispelled. Opening a new police station at Margate, Mr le Grange said that this factor was one of the most important reasons why the state president could not lift the state of emergency at present. However, he said that (?thanks) to the state of emergency the situation in South Africa was virtually back to normal.

Buthelezi Renews Plea for Mandela's Release

MB151039 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Potchefstroom, Aug 15, SAPA — In a renewed plea for Nelson Mandela's urgent release Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today called on Afrikaners to compare his imprisonment with that of Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Eugene Terreblanche and Mr Jaap Marais.

Speaking at a University of Potchefstroom symposium on unrest in South Africa, he recalled that Afrikaners had changed their government when they moved from what he called the Vorsterian era and made Mr P.W. Botha prime minister.

What chance would Mr Botha have had if other Afrikaner leaders were languishing in jail, the chief asked in a speech read by his minister of welfare and pensions, Mr Stephen Sithebe. The whole process of lobbying which led to the transition was possible because National Party office bearers and decision makers were free to decide their party-political fate.

"How would the National Party now cope with its right-wing problems if Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Eugene Terreblanche and Mr Jaap Marais were thrust into jail?" he asked.

"How do you expect black leaders to cope if Dr Nelson Mandela, (the PAC's [Pan Africanist Congress]) Mr Zeph Mothopeng and others are in jail?"

Whites had now to trust blacks to produce the leaders which the whole country was presently crying out for. If there was not this crying out for leadership, he would not have his own "vast" constituencies.

"Thus, when I of all people say, release Dr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, I should be heard. I hope that I will be able to work with Dr Mandela on the same political platform, but I and all my people say: Release him, release him unconditionally and release him now. I have not appealed for the release of Dr Mandela because I have had sneak discussions with him and he has promised to stand on the same platform as me. If I can say release him, then he should be released."

Chief Buthelezi told the symposium that unrest in South Africa could still be curbed today — "but I really do not know how many todays we have left."

The "comrades" in the townships were becoming ever more "vagrant" in their use of violence and owed allegiance to nobody. The point had already been reached where the ANC mission in exile, the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] could not bring the violence to an end even in their best joint efforts.

"In fact," he said, "only the state president can do so by doing more than he has done to date. He is failing because he has done too little. He can only succeed if he now takes these bold steps forward which history demands."

Buthelezi Predicts Assault on Group Areas Act

MB151043 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0746 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Umlazi, Aug 15, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned today there would be a mounting assault on the Group

Areas Act and blacks were not going to be satisfied with being shunted into white-created ghettoes.

"This is our country and we share it with all our fellow South Africans," he said at the opening of a housing scheme in Umlazi.

Without blacks the country's great riches would never have been developed, and without exploiting every development provided by their vast spending power there would be economic stagnation. However, blacks could not wait until the act was scrapped before doing what they could to improve their environment. Whatever happened in the future, Umlazi would remain a Durban suburban area.

The chief said the housing development was a pioneering endeavour by private enterprise to build homes for blacks which met what he called the criteria of decency in all industrialised societies.

His people had been "brutally robbed" of their title deeds by successive National Party governments. Now at last it was being recognised that witholding such rights was totally incompatible with social, economic and political demands.

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

16 Aug

MB160823 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0820 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 16, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report:

"Unrest report for the period 06H00 (16 July) [month as received] to 06H00 (16 July).

"The number of incidents remained low.

"In Tembisa on the East Rand two people, Mr Jakob Wolabela and Mrs Dawina Waribane, were burnt to death with tyres in an incident last night.

"In Kwamashu near Durban a group of about 20 people set house 168 in C Section of the township alight. Mr Mathemdele Hlongwane died when the group of people stabbed and threw him into the burning house.

"A unidentified black man was burnt to death in a house in Khutsong, Oberholzer in Western Transvaal."

17 Aug

MB171123 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1121 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 17, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report for the period from 6am yesterday to 6am today.

The number of unrest incidents remains low and incidents were limited to only a few areas of the country.

In Sebokeng near Vereeniging, Mr Jacob Mapisi died last night when the security forces fired in self defence at a group of stone throwing blacks.

In KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth, the security forces arrived at the scene of an attempted murder when a group of blacks tried to burn a man to death. The security forces saved the victim and fired at the attackers fatally [wounding] an unknown black man. Five of the attackers were arrested and will face charges.

In Soweto, an unknown black man died when a group of blaks set the vehicle he was in alight. Another man was injured

In Umlazi durban, a hand grenade attack last night on the private home of a security force member resulted in slight damage. The man and his wife sustained slight injuries.

18 Aug

MB181025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1023 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 18, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information unrest report for the period 06H00 (17 August) to 06H00 (18 August):

"As was the case for the rest of the weekend, the number of unrest-related incidents yesterday remained low.

"In Katlehong on the East Rand, five blacks attempted to murder a black man by burning him to death. He was sjambokked before a tyre was placed around his neck. The security forces arrived on the scene before the attackers could set the tyre alight and saved the man.

"Three of the attackers were arrested and will face charges. We also reported yesterday on another incident where the victims was saved from certain death by the timely arrival of the security forces.

"The names of the 3 women and 2 children that were killed in the landmine blast near Nelspruit yesterday, have been released.

"They were: Ernelena Sebiti, 28, Linbiwe Mdluli, 20, Katie Sambo, 23, Joyce Nkowayne, 10 months, Regina Nkowayne, 9 months.

"Two men were also injured in the blast. They are Absolom Nkosi, 31, and Roger Nowayne, 43."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CAPE TIMES on Lifting Emergency

In an editorial on page 6, Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 13 August says that since the Bureau for Information has assured that violence is decreasing and "the emergency measures are in disarrary as a result of a series of court judgments, the obvious course is to abandon emergency rule and the policy of repression which has accompanied it." "The country cannot be ruled indefinitely at the point of a gun, whether formally in a state of emergency or not. It is folly to imagine that the detention of politically-conscious blacks in their thousands is tenable as a permanent policy. Sooner or later there will be a constitutional settlement, negotiated with recognized black leaders, including the leaders of banned African nationalist movements. So why delay?"

CAPE TIMES on Gold Price

Commenting on the rise in the price of gold in another editorial on the same page, the *Cape Times* says that gold's "strong performance appears as a light of hope in the gathering darkness. But let's keep it in perspective." If it is the case that gold's performance over the past few day is attributed to fears for supplies, "the price could well come down again when counter sanctions in the metal do not materialize." Although South Africa has "the world over a barrel on supplies," it would be folly to believe that this will force changes in world thinking on our problems. If anything, perceptions of inequality in South Africa would be heightened by a soaring gold price in the face of black poverty. We did not make use of the real gold boom to bring about change that might have avoided many of our economic problems, which in turn account for not a few of our political difficulties. Here's hoping the metal continues to gather strength and that we use the bonanza better this time round."

Rubicon of Black Political Rights

In his "Politics Midweek" column on the same page, Michael Acott writes that the real issue before the National Party federal congress is black political rights. Although the government has made some changes and is prepared to consider others, President Botha "has not given black people a parliamentary vote, parliamentary seats or even a share of power by including black representatives in his cabinet. This is the Rubicon which awaits, a decision which — if not hedged about by if, buts and preconditions — would earn President Botha praise here and abroad for taking a decision no other government leader, regardless of party, has taken." It would be a "tragedy" if the National Party federal and provincial congresses ignore this "Rubicon decision." "The National Party has taken us into the laager because it is unwilling to undo the apartheid laws of the past. There will be no hope beyond the laager if the government cannot face the inclusion of genuine and acknowledged black leaders in Parliament and in government at all levels."

CITIZEN Urges Clarity on Future Plans

Commenting on President P.W. Botha's speech at the National Party federal congress in Durban in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 14 August says that "Mr Botha gave a well-reasoned and lengthy argument about why South Africa should not be singled out for sanctions, and the nature of the onslaught against it, but unfortunately the world is not listening, preferring the distorted picture that Bishop Desmond Tutu and others give of this country." However, Botha gave the assurance that reform would continue and his remarks revealed some details about the country's future constitutional dispensation. Judging from his remarks on black city-states, it would appear that the government has some sort of federal system in mind. The government is acting "overcautiously in case it is accused of foisting its own plans on the Blacks." However, "if there is possibility of a general election or a referendum, it is imperative that the government spell out its plans. If it does not, it will find itself in the same situation as it was after the constitutional referendum, with the Right claiming that the reforms the Government has introduced were not stipulated in the referendum and the government therefore, has no mandate to proceed with them." "The sooner the constitutional options the government favours are spelled out, the better the government will be able to satisfy moderates of all colours on whom the introduction of a new dispensation ultimately depends."

STAR Names Missing People

On page 8, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 14 August gives the names of 754 people who have been reported as missing to the Detainees Parents Support Committee. "A large percentage of these people have been detained at one or other time since the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12, 1986 and many, perhaps most, are still in detention in terms of the emergency regulations. This list is published in the public interest and as a service to readers. It is by no means exhaustive."

STAR on Group Areas Act

"The Group Areas Act is the heartbeat of apartheid. Limbs may be lopped off the ugly body, but apartheid will be kept alive as long as race groups are told where they may live — or,more particularly, where they may not live. When the State President said at the National Party's federal congress last night that he was prepared to make the Act more flexible but not to end separate residential areas, he was announcing that apartheid would be kept on a life support system indefinitely," *The Star* says in an editorial on page 16. Botha's "concession to flexibility" would seem to indicate that there will be some "'grey'" areas. "And grey areas will be a tacit admission that the Group Areas Act, like all the other harmful inventions of apartheid is a phony. So long as the Government does not pull the life support system, so long will reform be a slogan rather than a fact."

STAR on KwaNdebele Decision

Commenting on KwaNdebele's rejection of independence in another editorial on the same page, *The Star* says that "it's a wise decision, but it is a pity they took so long to see the obvious. And it is a pity the Government did not help them, instead of encouraging them in their intended act of folly. Grand apartheid is doomed by the Government's own reform policies (last night's Group Areas statement notwithstanding) and going ahead in this climate made no sense." KwaNdebele leaders should now begin "urging the Government to open the way for constructive negotiation on constitutional change. They will be the first to admit, from recent experience, that there is a strong dissident force in black politics which needs to be given a platform from which to negotiate."

SOWETAN on KwaNdebele Decision

"The nightmare for KwaNdebele is thankfully over," Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 14 August says in an editorial on page 4. KwaNdebele's original plan to become independent led to violence and deaths and the homeland "was placed under siege as an embattled leadership tried to sort out the awful muddle.

We are sure that most South Africans, even those who believe in the bogus policy of statehood for homelands, are relieved. We are equally sure that KwaNdebele has just set a precedent that will be joyously followed by other homeland people."

SOWETAN on Sullivan Code

Commenting on a dispute between General Motors and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union in another editorial on the same page, the *Sowetan* notes that General Motors is a signatory of the Sullivan Code and asks how one can expect "members of the black community to have any respect for the code. General Motors has shown that the code is not worth the paper it is written on."

'Focus' on Botha Speech

Reporting on P.W. Botha's speech to the National Party federal congress in Durban, Themba Molefe writes in the "Focus" column on the same page that "the message Mr P.W. Botha seemed to have sent across the world this week" is that "apartheid will not go." The speech has been interpreted "locally and abroad as South Africa's pledge to go it alone." Noting Botha's statement that "'first we were attacked because of so-called "petty apartheid." Now "grand apartheid" gets the blame. It is neither of the two. It is the peaceful co-existence of a diversity of cultures,'" Molefe says: "The world does not believe that. South Africa blacks do not either."

Apartheid Revived

Under the above headline, Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 14 August notes in an editorial on page 4 that P.W. Botha's speech at the National Party congress has revived the basic elements of apartheid as a result of external pressure and his speech "actually reverts to the mumbo-jumbo days of apartheid when Nationalist politicians rightly perceived obscurity to be a necessary disguise for their intentions." "We fear the worst: while discriminatory laws in the social and economic spheres of South African life will continue to be repealed, or limited in their impact, the Nationalists will keep a tight and determined hold on political power. The central problem of South African life — the power relationships between the races — will once again be swept behind unrepresentative institutions filled with unrepresentative black leaders." This outcome to the international sanctions campaign "against white rule is no surprise." "The alternatives in SA are not war or sanctions; they are war and sanctions on the one hand or liberalising economic growth on the other." The sanctions campaign has spawned "reaction and polarisation." In these circumstances, businessmen are "trapped between the anvil of apartheid and the hammer of sanctions." In the past businessmen have been charged with lamenting apartheid but doing little to change it. "That will no longer serve. The future depends on finding and exploiting every possibility for change to be found in the interstices of official policy."

Press Challenges Restrictions

Joel Mervis, former editor of the *Sunday Times*, writes on page 4 of *Business Day* about the legal case brought by lawyer Sidney Kentridge to the Natal Supreme Court on behalf of the various South African newspuer groups. Mervis explains that the reason the courts have said they could review the president's authority with respect to the emergency regulation is that when parliament delegated to the president the power to make emergency regulations, he recieved this power as a "subordinate authority." "He is 'subordinate' in the sense that, while Parliment is free to legislate in any way it likes, the State President's powers are limited or restricted — and to this extent: he may not go beyond the powers or exceed the authority given to him by Parliament." Kentridge argued that the state president had exceded his powers in a number of respects. First, it was argued that he had been delegated power and could not in turn delegate powers to others, which he had done to the police. Second, in addition to the vagueness of the Public Safety Act, the president, who had limited power, was giving unlimited power to the police commissioner and police officers. A further defect was that the "opinion of the commissioner" is brought into the act, for example, in giving him to power to ban a paper because in his opinion, it contained subversive information. "Counsel submitted that the regulation, for the most part, was void, so unreasonable and so uncertain that it could never have been contemplated by Parliament." The case continues.

BEELD on Reagan Speech

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 14 August says in an editorial on page 16: "Those who are depressed by the general idea that the whole world wants to shout at and pressure South Africa can look to what President Reagan of America said the night before last about his country's relations with South Africa. For the second time in 3 weeks, the most important leader of the West showed a remarkable understanding of South Africa's difficult situation." The editorial concluded: "President Reagan has barely 2 years left in the White House. Almost 6 years have passed in which the American influence created a climate in South Africa — and overseas — in which the germ of reform could grow. In Britain and West Germany during the same time there were also people at the helm who looked soberly at the southern tip of Africa. After President Reagan, after Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and after Mr Helmut Kohl, it will be more difficult to buy time."

BEELD on KwaNdebele Independence

A second editorial on the same page says: "The decision by the Kwandebele legislative aseembly not to go ahead with plans for independence for the tiny homeland was inevitable. In the light of the constitutional dispensation which is unfolding in South Africa, such a step simply did not make sense." Pointing to the opposing views on the matter inside the homeland, and the recent violence there, the paper says: "The decision against independence has not yet dampened the smouldering political fuse. There is still the question of the Sotho-speaking area of Moutse which has been incorporated against its will; and of the irrigation area of Rust der Winter which was unexpectedly granted to KwaNdebele, and which annually produced 2,000 jobs for the Sothos ... there is a lot of thinking ahead."

BEELD on New Elections

A third editorial on the same page says the newspaper welcomes the strong indication by President P.W. Botha that an election or referendum may be on the way. "Reform in South Africa has already led to drastic constitutional changes, and it is good that voters are to be tested on this matter — otherwise democracy is going to be stumbling over the very first hurdle. In the past, the government has honored its word and tested the voters." As an example, the paper cites the referendum on the new constittion. "Among some of the white voters there has recently been a restlessness because they were not being called to the voting booth. It is not good that confidence in the government should be undermined, and therefore we believe there will be eagerness over whichever method of testing is used, so that the expansion of democracy can take place democratically."

TRANSVALER on Self-Sufficiency

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans of 13 August says in an editorial on page 16 that, in the light of the president's address at the federal congress of the ruling party, it is clear that the our future strategy will be aimed at using our resources to the maximum for our own self-sufficency. And the country's labor force has to be protected, it says. "Even though the country is in a recession with disturbingly high numbers of unemployed, the country remains a land of milk and honey for inhabitants of neighboring states, where ever a honey comb can be found — hence the 1.3 million 'illegals' in the country. This is an aspect which was notably ignored at the recent Commonwealth meeting on southern Africa, but which South Africa clearly cannot ignore. Repatriating these 'illegals' will place a great additional burden on the shoulders of the state machinery, but it simply has to be done in order to protect our own labor force and to ensure that as many as possible of our own people have emplyment."

Security Forces Unwelcome at Schools

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 15 August, in a page 4 editorial, states that "the security forces at black schools have most certainly overstayed their welcome." The Department of Education and Training has misunderstood the situation in terms of the activities of the schoolchildren. "These children are not just undisciplined and misbehaved. They believe they have a just battle to fight. They may be wrong, but punitive ways will not convice them to the contrary."

Sisulu Guest Columnist

In the "Guest Column" on the same page, Albertina Sisulu, political activist and wife of jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu, reviews the history of the women's movement in South Africa. After the 1954 convention forming the Federation of South African Women and pass laws for women in 1956, the organization was banned in 1960. Sisulu notes that women have fought for better education, housing, and lower rent, defending the interests of the future, and of children. Her hope is "that one day we will live in a democratic society where government will be by the will of the majority."

Government 'Naivete'

In the "Joe's Burg" column on page 6, the government's insistence that the ANC abandon violence as a prelude to unbanning is examined. "Playing political games while this country is burning" is no way to clearly address the issues. "What makes this government think that a situation will arise that would make it necessary for the ANC to revert to a stance of violence? What makes them think that they will not be able to work out a compromise solution that would reasonably satisfy the majority of the people in this country — black and white?" "The point is whether the government likes it or not, there will have to come a time when they will negotiate with the acceptable black leaders of this country." The "Government knows the processes of democracy that determine whether a leader is acceptable or not." In regard to the so-called homeland citizenship, it is apparent that "people know they are South African citizens and want to hear nothing of this so-called independence. It is impossible to accurately gauge the depth of naivete in the Government. Our only salvation, it seems, is in praying for this country."

Talking With Botha Encouraged

"It looks as if the State President's offer to hold talks with the heads of State of the United States, Britain, France, and West-Germany, as well as leaders of Southern African States, will not be accepted," remarks Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English for 15 August in a page 6 editorial. Geoffrey Howe's statement "that the South African problem did not require 'new forums' " is regarded as "quite deplorable." The only topic of discussion of apparent interest to Western leaders is the handing over of power to black majority rule; "it is madness, for it presupposes that the Pretoria Government is going to talk itself out of existence to satisfy its critics. Which government has ever voluntarily agreed to its own demise, or the suicide of a nation?" The "Western Four" "might learn a good deal, and do a great deal of good, by speaking to" Botha. "He also deserves the chance to tell them what he is doing and how they can help to achieve peace in this vital region. Besides, why kick a reformist State President in the teeth when he needs encouragement and support?"

Sales Tax Cut Viewed

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 15 August notes the announced cut in the general sales tax [GST] in a page 6 editorial. The paper is surprised by this move, as "government's demand for revenue has become literally insatiable." State spending is rising. "There will be day of reckoning, and the price will be paid in hardship and poverty." "Government, having borrowed us to the poorhouse, is now taxing us to the poorhouse. The merit of a cut in GST must be measured entirely by whether it accompanies a cut in State spending, or whether it is simply a change of style."

Repaying Foreign Loans

The need to repay foreign loans, "debts incurred for the purpose of high living in the early years of the decade," is the subject of a second editorial on the same page. Sanctions will obviously deprive the country of foreign currency needed to repay such loans. "Why, then, shake their [foreign bankers'] fragile confidence by repeated statements of the blindingly obvious? Ambassador Denis Worrall caused a run on the currency by voicing the threat/waring in London, so why must the Finance Minister repeat it?"

'Reform by Confusion'

Political correspondent Max du Preez describes the new national Party (NP) strategy outlined by this week's party congress as " 'reform by utter confusion,' " in his column on page 6 of *Business Day*. "Most ordinary delegates left Durban disappointed that no new vision of a peaceful and prosperous future were given to them, and very confused at what government leaders actually told them." After P.W. Botha spoke on the Group Areas Act, "no one could tell whether [it] is going to be drastically amended." Also, "without fully realising it, congress ratified the first cornerstones of Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis's future federal confederal empire." He moved for the creation of a joint council of state, decisionmaking structures for blacks outside the homelands, "autonomous black metropolitan areas," and "independent city states." However, no one "bothered to explain" beyond the initial wording of these motions. "They did not explain and were not asked to." "There are more questions about government policy after the congress than there were before. But a few things did become clear: His royal Heunis' empire is growing by the day. The NP is not going to budge one inch on their ideology of 'own affairs and general affairs' and of 'self-determination for all population groups.' Negotiation with radical black movements, such as the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front] appear nowhere on the NP agenda." One "very prominent Nat" said: " 'The value has been that we could push through the first stages of a very ambitious new constitional scheme for a totally new SA. And what we were happiest about is that the right-wing backlash inside the party has been proved to be totally overestimated.' " "But the most truthful answer to an ordinary Nationalist question — where is the government really planning to take SA — was given in a NP information booklet distributed at the congress: 'The best available brain power is working unremittingly on it.' "

Growing Politicization

In another column on the same page, Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert discusses the growing politicization in the country. "Many people have been 'mobilised' (another word for motivated) to question the right of government to control their lives without their consent." The government "has responded to this questioning by attempting to exert more control. And so things have become politicised." This politicization has spread to churches and schools as well as business, And the free enterprise system is being increasingly questioned. "In this new politicised environment business faces an opportunity and a challenge to lay to rest some misconceptions, eradicate past mistakes and strike new alliances for the future. But then it will have to recognise its own degree of politicisation and begin to think strategically about the relationship between politics and business."

CITY PRESS on KwaNdebele Decision

Commenting on Kwandeble's rejection of independence in an editorial on page 2, Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 17 August [date as published] notes that the people's struggle against independence cost over 100 lives and millions of rands in property damage. The people of Kwandebele "refused to buckle" to pressure from homeland leaders and the South African Government. "And, in the end, they overcame. They overcame, we believe, because truth triumphed over lies. Aparthied is a lie. And no lie lives forever."

'Percy's Itch' Returns

In the "Percy's Itch" column on page 6, Percy Qoboza asks: "What the hell am I doing, keeeping my mouth shut in protest against the state of emergency?" The only people "who'll enjoy my silence will be the government. I am climbing off that silent bandwagon as of now." Qoboza goes on to note that South Africa has a "staggering" 151 cabinet ministers and 14 education departments and asks: "Does it surprise you that our economy is in such ruins? And for no other reason than to make apartheid workable." Qoboza also notes that the Soweto town council has "decided to form vigilantes in each ward to 'sort out' people it considers to be 'radicals.' " However, it appears that a person who complains about "filthy open spaces" or "exhorbitant rents" is considered a radical. "You can't open your mouth about anything without being labelled a radical. Heaven help them when they come face to face with real radicals. As for forming vigilantes: You can bet the people won't allow illegal police forces to terrorise them into accepting their leadership."

STAR on Stock Exchange Boom

Noting that the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) is experiencing a boom, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 15 August in an editorial on page 12 warns that "market mania will come to a stop when other areas of investment become equally attractive. This means lower inflation, positive and not negative interest rates, a sound currency, no foreign money boycott and above all a return of confidence." "With all the confusion and lack of political direction in the country the JSE stands as a beacon of hope. But investors beware: share markets can slump dramatically too, especially in volatile economic and political climates."

Slabbert on Botha Speech

"Listening to and reading reports of President Botha's Federal Congress 'no-rivers-to-cross-this-time' speech had its moments of pathos. There was something sad in the unoriginality of it all," Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert writes in his "My View" column on page 12 of *The Star*. "No matter how many constitutional permutations and processes of reform are considered, presented, defended or attacked, at the end of the day the government is confronted with one of two options: either to get rid of its position of white domination as painlessly as possible; or to keep on adjusting it to pressures for as long as possible in order to maintain control." It is clear that the government is "prepared to accommodate other racial groups into the power structure that it is busy creating, without losing control over that power structure." To call this process of "adjusting white domination without sacrificing it, a broadening of democracy, is pure and simple hypocisy." What is even worse is to combine this hypocricy "with the claim that what you are doing in South Africa is somehow 'unique' in the political history of the world. There is nothing unique in a privileged dominant minority using its powers of patronage to co-opt clients into the political structures of its own making." What would really be unique "would be if whites as a dominant minority were prepared to work for and creat a truly non-racial democracy; if they, without qualification, identified themselves as Africans with fellow Africans, recognising their differences, but seeking unity in that diversity; if they sought no pride of place but worked for the eradication of injustice and inequality against enormous odds."

CAPE TIMES on Botha Speech

"The one great merit of President Botha's speech is that it removes any remaining doubts that anyone might have had about the government's intentions. President Botha has no intention whatsoever of negotiating with his government's principal adversaries in the banned African Nationalist movements," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 14 August says in an editorial on page 6. Instead P.W. Botha offers the country a South Africa in which blacks have no representation in parliament. "He offers a South Africa continuing under Afrikaner Nationalist rule, with the assistance and support of those people in the English-speaking, black and brown communities who favour this style of government and believe that an Afrikaner Nationalist monopoly of effective power is the only basis for stability in the interests of all." The role of blacks, coloreds, Indians, and English speakers "will be essential supportive. In terms of current political realities, the power will continue to be held firmly in the hands of the National Party. Whether such a scheme of things can provide the basis for economic recovery and peace in the short term, never mind the long term, is open to doubt."

CAPE TIMES on Homelands

Commenting on Kwandebele's decision to reject independence in another editorial on the same page, the *Cape Times* says: "We hope this will end the Verwoerdian dream of independent homelands surrounding a white South Africa in which, as Dr Connie Mulder once explained there would be no black South Africans." "President Botha asks why the world refused recognition to South Africa's independent homelands when other tiny nations were seen as part of the world community. Independence for these statelets, propped up by casinoes and the South African taxpayer, was the wish of Pretoria, not of the people concerend who were not consulted. It was — and still is — an excuse for denying them citizenship and concommitant full political rights in South Africa, not an alternative. It was — and still is — a central pillar of apartheid. That will not change until black people are given full rights in South Africa and can them choose between that and partition."

Reagan Losing Hold

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 15 August says in an editorial on page 12: "That President Ronald Reagan will go down in history as one of the most popular presidents seems at present to be something no one would deny. That his policy of constructive engagement with South Africa is landing him in ever more trouble in his country is equally true, unfortunately. Under pressure from his Congress, the President recently had to approve selective sanctions against South Africa. And now again his State Department performed an about-turn over his earlier support for a Western conference on South Africa. With congressional elections just around the corner, the sobering fact has to be accepted that President Reagan is busy losing his hold on his administration, particularly as far as his South African policy is concerned. What a great pity that would be."

Need for Regional Cooperation

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 14 August editorilializes on page 10: "Countries like Zimbabwe and Zambia which want to exercise their political wrath against South Africa by means of economic sanctions can, unfortunately, harm essential scientific cooperation among countries of the region. And that would be a great pity." The editorial cites education as just one field in which such cooperation is sorely needed. "In his chairman's report to the Africa Institute, Prof P. Smitt rightly pointed out the need for greater cooperation between universities and scientists in the countries of southern Africa, particularly as a result of the tremendous technological developments in recent times. In this regard, Professor Smitt referred to the outstanding work of a body like the former commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara in improving the living standards of people. His plea that such an organization again be established deserves the attention of all responsible leaders in southern Africa."

STAR on Universities' Call

Commenting on the joint call by leading English-speaking universities for the lifting of the state of emergency in an editorial on page 10, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 16 August says this is "a cry on anguish, because the Western values they uphold, and which South Africa should uphold, are being mangled in the power struggle between the government and dissident groups demanding a new order." "Universities are the crucibles of future leadership. Their appeal to the government to lift the emergency and to address the problems of education imaginatively, as well as their support for 'reasonable, rational and non-violent' attempts to establish democracy and freedom, constitute responsible advice responsibly given. In trying to stop revolt, the Government has made itself guily of serious breaches. The univerities have given a timely reminder that it has gone too far. The Government ignores that advice and reminder at the peril of the whole country."

'Bold Leadership' Needed

"Much of what still needs to be done is going to be hard for some white voters to swallow," Rex Gibson writes in his "Undercurrents Affairs" column on the same page. "Yet surely the State President has discovered one encouraging truth: the reforms up to now were once just as hard to swallow, but no reasonable person remembers them any longer as bitter medicine. When the Government did things it had to do it kept all the support it needed. Oh yes, it lost the right wing, but then it could never have kept the right wing anyway. Even marginal movement was going to lose them sooner or later." Most whites have accepted the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act, as well as the scrapping of the pass laws and the emergence of mixed sport. "I think white South Africans are ready to take a real plunge on reform if only some leader somewhere will" lead them. "Gold won't save us in the long run; people will. And bold leadership can overcome their prejudices."

NP Congress Offers Little on Reform

Commenting on the National Party's (NP) federal congress in his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun says the congress "may have shored up the National Party's eroding constituency (at least on the right), but it had nothing to entice the white right back into the fold (other than heavy emphasis on order and sanctions tub-thumbing.) Nationalists and other South Africans who want to see the Government deliver more reform received at best, only a few scraps." P.W. Botha said he wanted more flexibility in the Group Areas Act, although neither he nor anyone else specified what this meant and he hinted "that the electorate (including for the first time black voters) would be given a chance to express their views on 'drastic' reforms to the constitution. Such a test, he said, was coming sooner than many expected. If drastic changes materialise, the 1986 federal congress may one day be considered the beginning of a new dawn. Right now it still looks pretty dark."

NP Reaffirms Apartheid's 'Primary Tenets'

Reporting on the NP congress, Patrick Laurence writes on page 3 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 15-21 August that "the National Party this week reaffirmed its belief in the primary tenets of apartheid while shying away from the word." P.W. Botha defended "the establishment of separate ethnically-based states or homelands for blacks by the high priest of apartheid, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd," and made "an impassioned defence" of "compulsory residential and educational segregation." Furthermore Ministers F.W. de Klerk and Gerrit Viljoen, "two of the top contenders to succeed Botha," defended "compulsory grouping of South Africans by race, and political representation according to their assigned race." Speeches by two other ministers, Magnus Malan and Louis le Grange, "reflected a hardening of atttitude toward the ANC" and Foreign Minister Pik Botha echoed "the same tough line."

RSA Not 'Good Neighbor'

"The reality of sanctions" has forced South Africa to use the dependency of its neighboring states "to impress upon its Western tormentors the cost which sanctions will impose on the region," Peter Vale, director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, writes on page 4. "Certainly the region and South Africa are deeply intertwined, and the search for alternative regional patterns in transport and trade will be costly. However, by highlighting these vulnerabilities, and by crudely exploiting them, Pretoria has shown itself unwilling to be a good neighbour. The fact that these countries are ruled by blacks only enhances South Africa's international image of pursuing a fundamentally racist ideology. In addition, the entire region looks unstable, and those foreign investors who remain in this part of the world are increasingly nervous."

Parys Under 'Siege'

"Development Board police, sometimes working with a local vigilante group, have laid siege to Tumahole township outside the Free State town of Parys, according to residents," Jo-Ann Bekker reports on page 6 of *The Weekly Mail*. Residents charge that since the state of emergency was declared, schoolchildren who were late for school or attempted to skip morning assembly were beaten by the police, anyone caught on the streets an hour before the 10pm curfew was sjambokked by police and the vigilante group, 15 rent defaulters, "many the parents of activists," were evicted, and 34 Tumahole residents, many of them youths, have been detained. Furthermore, "a member of the Tumahole Civic Association said teachers, businessmen, police and other residents had been approached by white Development Board officials to join the community council. He said they were offered salaries of R150 and promised R1,500 if they informed on prominent activists."

East London Stayaway

"East London was hit by a partial stayaway of workers from Duncan Village and Mdantsane yesterday," Franz Kruger reports on page 7. The stayaway appears to have been only partially effective. "Some employers reported not having been affected at all, while others reported absenteeism of various degrees." About 50 percent of the workforce at the Mercedes Benz plant stayed away, but a South African Transport Services spokesman said all workers had reported.

Life in Hiding

In an article on page 9, Gavin Evans, a former journalist and now a leading member of the End Conscription Campaign, describes his experience in hiding since the state of emergency was declared. His apartment was teargassed and his motorbike vandalized while neighbors were asked to inform on his movements. "Like hundreds, perhaps thousands of others, my hair, dress and general appearance have had to undergo drastic changes. I am also on my sixth safe vehicle and my 11th safe house. These precautions have helped take me through four roadblocks and past several familiar security policemen." "In a strange kind of way this type of existence gives a white South African a slight inkling of the way of life led by millions of South Africans who are refugees in the land of their birth; like the seven million 'homeland citizens' not affected by P.W. Botha's 'scrapping' of the pass laws. What can be said for sure is that being on the run keeps you on edge." After a while, however, the edginess becomes anger, "anger at not being able to go home, at having to abandon employment and studies, at having a social life, which by necessity becomes synonomous with a political life, at not being able to move freely. But most of the anger is directed against the system which forces this kind of life on you, and on millions of others. So you become more focused. Every thought becomes a political thought and political thoughts become increasingly directed." "I can't help thinking," Evans writes, "that the real result of the emergency will be "a stronger, more dedicated, more resolute anti-apartheid activist."

UDF's Tsenoli Interviewed

On page 10, Carmel Rickard interviews United Democratic Front (UDF) Natal Publicity Secretary Lechesa Tsenoli, who was recently released from detention after a court ruled that the government's regulations permitting arrest and detention were unlawful. "Asked about his detention and interrogations, Tsenoli said he was questioned several times, for about 10 minutes on each occasion. What was he asked? 'Actually it was rather like this interview. Where were you born? What did you do? That sort of thing.' " Police allege they found a grenade in his house and claim that an outside trench covered with corrugated iron, which was empty, was normally used for storing weapons and that Tsenoli's house was a training center to teach young people how to use arms and ammunition. Tsenoli said the grenade was " 'planted' and for the corrugated iron, 'it was put in the ground next to the house by the builders to prevent the roots of the tree outside damaging the foundations of the house."

KwaNdebele Decision Discussed

In an article on pages 14 and 15 on Kwandebele's rejection of independence, Phillip van Niekerk writes that "it was a remarkable victory for the popular will. In three months to the day, tribal traditionalists, schoolteachers, civil servants and 'comrades' had united to achieve what had never been done before: reverse a homeland administration's decision to take independence." However, "it is just as important to keep in mind that, as Botha's speech indicated, old-style apartheid is neither dead nor even particularly obsolete." While Kwandebele's "painful experience" makes it unlikely that another homeland will decide in favor of independence, the government plans "a greater blurring of the lines between the 'independent' and the 'self-governing' states which could turn Kwandebele's rejection of 'independence' into a pyrrhic victory."

SWAZILAND

ANC Denies Role in Police Station Raid

MB170627 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] The ANC has denied involvement in the midnight raid at the Mankayane police station in which a hooded armed gang locked up police officers on duty and freed a member of the ANC.

A spokesman for the organisation's headquarters in Lusaka Zambia, claimed yesterday that South African security forces were suspected to have been responsible for the action.

In a telephone interview yesterday the spokesperson refuted rumours that the man could have been freed by some members of the ANC from police custody.

"The ANC does not usually free its men like that in independent countries. What we usually do is to talk to the authorities responsible or make it official if we want any of our men held by police to be freed," she said.

The ANC information officer at the headquarters, Mr Tom Sebina, said that investigations on the mater were underway.

The man in question was arrested in Manzini and transferred to the Mankayane police station from Manzini for certain reasons. The armed gang stormed into the police station at two in the morning and held it under siege.

They beat up three police officers who were on duty and locked them in a cell after blindfolding them. They then set free an ANC man together with two other men who were being held.

The police said yesterday that investigations were continuing and that the gnag which carried out the raid was still not known.

ZIMBABWE

USSR Reaffirms Support for Frontline States

MB132018 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has reaffirmed its unwavering support for the Frontline States in their efforts to work for the total destruction of apartheid in South Africa. The reaffirmation was made by the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Comrade Anatoliy Adamishin, in an interview with newsmen in Harare today.

Comrade Adamishin said the Kremlin will continue to give the Frontline States and liberation movements economic and diplomatic and military support until the last vestiges of imperialism have been relegated to the dustbin of history.

He reminded the authorities in racist South Africa that their policy of confrontation has catastrophic consequences.

Earlier, Comrade Adamishin delivered a special message to the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, from the Soviet leader, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Later, the Soviet official held discussions with officials from the minister of foreign affairs.